LOWELL'S GREATEST.

THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The storm last night was off the southern New England coast, causing quite high easterly winds at coast stations and light snows north to Maine. It is moving rapidly and will probably pass off today, causing only light snows in New England. The weather Sunday will be fair and pleasant, probably somewhat colder in the morning, with light westerly winds. It also promises to continue fair Monday with slightly higher temperature and winds becoming more southerly.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, MARCH 6.
Sun rises—6:11; sets—5:40.
Moon sets—5:06 a. m.
High water—9:45 a. m.; 10:15 p. m.

STOLEN MONEY

And Its Whereabouts the Police Inquire.

TWO SIMILAR CASES OF THEFT DETECTED.

Edward Rock Assaults His Sister-in-Law.

James O'Day was arrested Friday afternoon by Inspector Allen and Officer Bumps on a warrant charging him with larceny of $46 from Patrick Hickey of Roxbury.

According to Hickey's story, he was injured some time ago on one of the Lowell & Suburban railroad cars. He made a settlement with the company and was paid $50 Thursday. After accepting the money, he went out to see the sights and wound up in a barroom with O'Day, and two other newly made friends. They had several drinks which were settled for by Hickey and it was necessary for him to display his roll of bills. He claims that O'Day picked his pocket of $46.

O'Day was found at the tramps' mission on Revere street by the officers and denied that he took the money. He knew Hickey had been robbed, but charged the theft to the other two, whom he pretended not to know. O'Day is a ventriloquist, and says if he would straighten out, he might make $50 a week on the stage.

O'Day pleaded not guilty this morning and denied that he took the pocketbook, though he said he saw a man steal it.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

Another very similar robbery is also on the docket in the police station.

Some time ago, a dog owned by August Fels bit James Barlow of Dracut, neither party suffering any dangerous results. Mr. Fels a few days ago gave value to the wounded Barlow to the tune of $60. Barlow intended to go to the old country but went on a little time before going.

Night before last, he met Jim Kelly, a weaver, formerly of the Navy Yard, and took him home to Dracut with him.

Kelley got up first yesterday morning and as a result Barlow lost $15. Kelley, with $19 and a new outfit of clothing was arrested in Lawrence by Inspector Allen this morning.

ASSAULTED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Edward Rock, aged 25, after eight months at the state farm, blew into Lowell yesterday and was taken home by his brother, Martin Rock, residing in Rock street, and employed by Hanson. This morning, Mrs. Rock, aged 25, Martin's wife, feeling indisposed, did not get up when her husband did, and after the latter had gone to his work; Edward went to her room and criminally assaulted her. She complained to her husband and Edward was arrested. He claims his sister-in-law encouraged him, but the furniture of the room gave evidence of a fight.

THE ALLEN CASE.

Judge Pickman in the case of Nathandel Allen charged with embezzling furniture from "Dr." Harriet Hall, today fined Allen $50. He appealed. The case against Allen for embezzlement from Catherine Donovan is settled.

POLICE COURT—HADLEY, J.

A most particular and likewise loquacious gentleman, John Murray, was in for the third time for drunkenness.

"Your Honor, please let me off this time,' said Murray. It was no use, whereupon he said:

"Your Honor, kindly send me to the farm for a few months, as I am not well."

"I can't send you there," said the court.

"Well, Your Honor, please send me to Cambridge. I don't want to go to this jail. I want to get out in the air occasionally."

"It seems to me you're quite particular about what we do with you,' said the court, with a smile.

"Well, Your Honor, give me a very light sentence, as I have work to go to in the Spring," further asked Murray.

He got two months at Cushingville.

Eight drunks.

Nellie Freeman got eight months at the state farm and James Scott, four months at the workhouse.

Thomas J. Degan, assault and battery, $10.

GIVEN AWAY—A ceremonially decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of Gbc. ca. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

WHO'S RUNNING THE BOARD OF HEALTH?

SUPT. WHITCOMB

Addressed School Teachers in High School Hall.

HIS LECTURE DEVOTED TO EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Says He Approves of Practice Schools.

Supt. Whitcomb addressed an audience of school teachers in High school hall yesterday afternoon. His remarks were devoted mainly to a review of the work of the educational convention at Chattanoga. He said:

One session of the convention was given to Child Study with exceptionally able papers by Prof. Gordy of Columbus, O., and Prof. Halleck of Louisville, Ky. The significant fact was that while both speakers and all who followed in the discussion recognized the value of Child Study all were inclined to limit its scope rather than extend it. Mr. Whitcomb expressed the wish that there was a Child Study club in Lowell, but would hope that a good deal of caution would be used in experimentation.

Another session was given to the consideration of vacation schools. Such schools have been opened in several cities and they have been very successful. The studies pursued are taken in but small part from text books and much of the work has been done in the open air, where a knowledge of the world in which we live, knowledge of the most valuable kind, can be taught objectively, the best way in which to teach it. Such schools have usually been the result of philanthropic effort and not parts of the public school system. Mr. Whitcomb expressed the opinion that there is in Lowell a great deterioration on the part of many children during the long summer vacation, and that a vacation school would be a great boon to many parents and children. He did not, however, see how the school board could take hold of the matter at present, but he suggested the subject as a most important and desirable one for consideration by any organization interested in the best welfare of the city, as for instance, the Women's club.

While the condition of the public school system of the South might not directly affect our own teaching, Mr. Whitcomb thought it might be a matter of interest. "Although it has only come into existence since the war, more than $500,000,000 have already been expended upon it and the school men of the South are second to none in the country in their interest and zeal. Of the money expended the colored man is getting a fair share, though he contributes in taxes but a very small part of the expense. In a paper on "Minimum Preparation for Teaching," Price Thomas, state superintendent of Tennessee took ground almost as high as would Secretary Hill of Massachusetts. He demanded a High school diploma, a Normal school graduation, and much practice in model and practice schools just as we should do in New England. He even went further and deplored the fact 'that practice teaching under criticism and direction too often ceases with graduation," and urged that it be continued further. In city systems, he said, this is generally done to the great advantage of the schools, but in the country it is not, and he urged county superintendents to give earnest attention to the subject. It will thus be seen that southern standards are already getting abreast of our own, a matter of interest and satisfaction, and yet an incitement to increased exertion lest we be left behind by the South as we already have been in many places by the West.

"No man in Lowell," said Mr. Whitcomb, "believes in a liberal education more than I, and I rejoice that a High school diploma is a condition of entrance to a Normal school in Massachusetts; no man believes in the value of the professional training of the Normal school more than I, and I am unspeakably glad of the uplift to be expected of such a school in Lowell; no man appreciate more fully than I the benefits of observation and practice under competent supervision and direction in model and practice schools; indeed, so highly do I value this that no man who would limit or reduce it seems to me to be a true friend of the schools of the city; yet above and beyond all externals is the love of the teacher for her pupils, which may convert one who has had as little professional training in teaching as the mother in my story had had in nursing, into the grandest teacher."

"And now abideth these three, faith, hope, and love, and the greatest of these is love."

Build Up Your Health

By nourishing every part of your system with blood made pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will have nerve, mental, bodily and

In the Spring

digestive strength. Then you need not fear disease, because your system will readily resist scrofulous tendencies and attacks of illness. Then you will know the absolute intrinsic merit of

Hood's Sarsaparilla America's Greatest Medicine. All druggists. $1, six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

VALUABLE GIFT

PRESENTED TO PRINCIPAL M. H. REIDY OF FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

At the close of the session of the Franklin evening school last evening, the teachers assembled in the office of Principal Martin H. Reidy and presented him with a very pretty traveler's toilet case. Miss Katherine Roark made the presentation speech. Mr. Reidy responded, thanking the donors and wishing them future success. A dozen pupils received certificates at the Franklin, which school has been remarkably successful during the past term.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Saturday, April 2nd

In Quarter Day in the Savings Department

Traders' National Bank

Money deposited on or before that day will draw interest from April 1st.

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

Chas. J. Gilklien, Pres. Wm. P. Hills, Cashier.

Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

TOWN MEETING

In Dracut Held on Next Monday.

TOWN EXPECTS TO VOTE FOR LICENSE.

Police and Highway Matters to be Discussed.

Monday next will be Dracut's greatest day in the year, and although it comes early, it comes, nevertheless, with a promise of being as lively as any of its predecessors for though a staid old town, Dracut can hump itself on Town Meeting Day, and then the corn-fed rustics of the Centre district and the more urbanized denizens of the navy yard and Collinsville come together in battle array, there is always sure to be an interesting time.

The two little villages on one side and the great centre on the other, have fought each other in town meeting after town meeting, quitting generally with the odds slightly in favor of the Centreites, until a couple of years ago, just when the Ames kit began to gain fame, a Citizens' movement was started that, when completed, broke the backbone of the Centreites, for into the Citizens' party went nearly all of both parties from the two villages, all the democrats and a few republicans from the Centre; and at last year's town meeting, it elected two of the three selectmen, Drs. Eaton and John J. Sparks, and dictated the election of the third, Mr. Parker. This year the last named has withdrawn from the fight, while the others are candidate for re-election. There is considerable opposition to the Doctor and the druggist this year, for reasons I know not, and the Citizens ticket people sought about for the strongest man they could find to place in nomination for the third selectman. Several sought the office, but were rejected as not strong enough and when the leaders came together, democrats and republicans alike were unanimous in the opinion that the man for the place was James J. McManmon, the well known florist, who resides at Brookside, where he operates the largest conservatory in this vicinity, covering over 12 acres of land, having introduced the industry to Dracut. Mr. McManmon is not a politician, but desiring to see the town with good roads and better accomodations, accepted the nomination, although he had not asked for it. At the present time, Mr. McManmon appears to be one of the strongest of the six candidates and his many Lowell friends hope to see him successful.

The polls will open for the election of officers at 7 o'clock and will remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Later in the morning, the meeting will be formally opened and the discussion of the different articles in the warrant taken up.

LICENSE AND POLICE.

There is a very strong probability that the town will go for license this year, by reason of the fact that many voters who are enemies of the liquor traffic for moral reasons are this year advocating license as the proper manner in which to regulate that traffic. They claim that the no-license movement in Dracut has been an utter failure, because it not only failed to stop the sale of liquor there, but even made conditions more beneficial to the liquor dealer. They reason that as long as the traffic cannot be suppressed and that liquor will be sold anyway, is it not better to have the town derive some benefit from the liquor traffic by the collection of the amount of the liquor license fees. It is probable that if the town votes "Yes" there are inhabitants enough to give it two licenses instead of one, as heretofore.

The police service of the town comes in for much criticism this year and a lively discussion of public matters will be held. From year to year, the town has appropriated $700 for police service and has appointed a number of police officers from five to ten, who did what ever work came to them and presented their bills. At the beginning of the past year, there was a balance of over $100 in the treasury from the police appropriation, but this year the balance and the $700 appropriation have both been eaten up with still more police bills to come in. Where the money all went to and why, will be ironed out.

Heretofore, the surveyor of roads has been appointed by selectmen and as there was great dissatisfaction at the results obtained thereby. The office becomes an elective one and the people will ballot for surveyor of highways on Monday. The candidates are Frank Hill, republican, and the present incumbent, Mr. Heelon, on the Citizens' ticket, both hailing from Collinsville.

There are several other matters that will cause the suburban eloquence that has been bottled up for a year to flow, and the meeting will not be a bit tiresome.

FIREMEN'S BILL.

In the senate yesterday, on motion of Senator Putnam of Middlesex, the Lowell bill to exempt firemen from civil service examination for appointment on the permanent force was amended by making a three-years' service necessary to re-appointment and was then re-enacted.

ON SHORT TIME

NEW SCHEDULE AT KITSON'S MACHINE SHOP.

On Monday, a new time schedule will go into effect at Kitson's Machine shop.

The operatives will work forty hours a week and the men will be divided into two sections and will work alternate weeks.

Today, the men were paid off. One section got their pay in blue envelopes, and the other section got theirs in white envelopes. The men who got blue slips will work next week, and those who got white slips will start in the following week and so on alternately.

James F. O'Donnell, UNDERTAKER.

Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.

Market St., Cor. Worthen.

INTEREST NOW on Daily Balances SUBJECT to CHECK At MIDDLESEX TRUST CO.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO — 75 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,

20 Prescott Street.

2 O'CLOCK

EIGHTEEN YEARS

Stiff Sentence Imposed at Cambridge.

FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Lowell Pole Forfeits $100 Bail Money.

At the Superior Court yesterday more Lowell cases were on trial and there still remain several to be taken up next week, among them being that of Paul Cupdeville, charged with burglary of the Parker residence and that of Matthew Connolly for burglary of Bert Smithson's store in Centralville.

Just before the adjournment of court Hon. Fisher H. Pearson presented a motion that a William street Pole, with an unpronounceable name, be granted a reduction of a bond which he had filed as surety.

Last summer a bogus priest visited this city and was gathered in by the police, who had heard of his operations in other cities, and were waiting for him to appear here. The pseudo priest was held in $300 and the Pole whom Mr. Pearson represented, furnished a bond for that amount. The bunco man skipped and a default was recorded.

Mr. Pearson represented to Judge Bishop that $300 was the limit of his client's exchequer and that the forfeiture of the entire amount would greatly embarrass him.

Superintendent Davis stated that the Pole had gone upon the bond of the bogus priest because he believed that a fellow countryman, against whom he had an animosity, had entered the complaint or in other ways been instrumental in his arrest. His motive in going upon the bond was to spite the other Pole.

Mr. Pearson did not understand that to have been his client's motive, but that he sincerely believed that the prisoner was what he represented himself to be, and desired to help him.

District Attorney Wier thought that $100 would be a reasonable forfeiture and the court set it at that figure.

The greatest sentence of this term was imposed yesterday upon George Langdon, a vicious colored youth, aged 19 years.

He was tried upon the charge of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to the state prison for a term of not more than 20 years, and not less than eighteen years.

There were five witnesses for the government, officers of the Concord Reformatory, where the witness was serving a five years' sentence for assault. He had served three years and seven months at the time the assault occurred.

According to the testimony of the government witnesses, Langdon was at work in the shoe shop of the institution last New Year's day and persisted in making trouble for Instructor Chase, who had charge of the room. Officer Shattuck was summoned and Langdon opened hostilities with him by shying a heavy die at him.

The officer rushed upon the negro and grappled with him, but before he could overpower him, Langdon slashed the officer on the left side of the face from the ear to the chin. Another officer then arrived and took the knife from the desperate man. Officer Shattuck displayed to the court a long scar on the side of his face.

The weapon which Langdon used was a shoe knife which had been ground down to a point. Two other knives were found upon his person.

Langdon had no counsel, but explained that he had had the knife ground down for whittling purposes.

The jury was out only five minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty.

DEATHS.

WATSON—Mr. A. B. Watson, formerly a resident of this city, died at his home in East Auburn, Me., Saturday, February 27, aged 72 years, 4 months. Deceased was born at Fayette, Me., October 7, 1829, and when a young man came to Lowell and entered the Merrimack Manufacturing company. After learning his trade, he accepted a position as overseer in the Appleton company, resinging in 1868 to accept a position with the Hill company at Lewiston, Me., which position he held until 1891, when he retired from active business. He was a member of the city council of this city for two years and also served several years in the city council of Lewiston. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. G. Winfield Knowlton of this city.

PATCHELL—Robert Pathcell died Friday at St. John's hospital, aged 24 years.

COCKER—Sarah E. Cooker, wife of Mr. John Cocker, died at her home in Tewksbury yesterday morning.

CLUFF—John Cluff and wife, Susan Cluff, died at River Falls, Minn., on February 24 and March 2, respectively. They were old residents of Lowell and Mr. Cluff will be remembered as a good carpenter and builder. He left here about 1855 for Minnesota. When he settled at River Falls there was only one house in the place. The population rapidly increased, and with it Mr. Cluff's prosperity. Mrs. Cluff leaves a brother in Lowell, Mr. William Roberts.

Fine job printing done at this office.

Putnam & Son.

CLEANING OUT

Boys' Suits, the best goods in the house that have sold for $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, at

$2.00 A Suit.

A week ago we got together nearly a hundred of these suits, all small sizes, to fit boys from four to seven years of age, put them at $2.00 and have today but 42 of them to sell. Its your last chance to get suits from a third to a half real value.

New Lots of Short Trousers

200 pairs of boys' short trousers, just the thing for between seasons, 16 cts. a Pair

300 pairs boys' short trousers, black and blue cheviots, double seat and double knees, patent bands, 25 cts. a Pair

PUTNAM & SON.

166 Central Street.

COURT DECISIONS

Of Importance to Every Good Citizen.

SHOWING HOW THE MILLS OF JUSTICE GRIND.

Questions Affecting Rights of Citizens.

"Case and Comment" cites the following as among some recent decisions: Certificates in mutual aid societies are held in Penn. Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. Mechanics' Savings Bank and T. Co., (C. C. App. 6th C.) 38 L.R.A. 33, not to constitute "existing insurance," within the meaning of an application.

Many questions as to the distribution of assets of an insolvent insurance company are answered in Boston & A. R. Co. vs. Mercantile Trust & D. Co., (Md.) 38 L.R.A. 97, and the other cases on the subject are collected in a note thereto.

The right to assign the interests of a beneficiary to whom an endowment certificate is payable in case of death of the assured is held, in Carpenter vs. Knapp (Iowa) 38 L.R.A. 128, not to exist during the endowment period during which the assured had a right to change the beneficiary. A stipulation requiring the beneficiary's consent to an assignment is held not to apply to a change of beneficiary.

A woman's interest in insurance on her own life is held, in Snyder vs. Boyd (N. C.) 37 L.R.A. 734, to be a part of the body of her estate within a statute restricting contracts as to that estate between herself and husband.

The board of control of the Knights of Pythias is held, in Supreme Lodge K. of P. vs. Stein (Miss.) 37 L.R.A. 775, to be a mere ministerial committee without power to pass a law avoiding benefit certificates in case of suicide.

The wrongful execution of a power of sale in a mortgage when there was no default is held in Rogers vs. Barnes (Mass.) 38 L.R.A. 145, to give the mortgagor a right to damages even if the sale was an absolute nullity, where a subsequent transfer to a purchaser for value with an apparently perfect title has made a cloud on the mortgagor's title.

A foreclosure sale of land for part of the mortgage debt is held, in Curtis vs. Cutler (C. C. App. 8th C.) 37 L.R.A. 737, to exhaust the lien of the mortgage.

Personal liability of a grantee who assumed and agreed to pay a mortgage is held, in Enos vs. Sanger (Wis.) 37 L.R.A. 862, to remain in case of deficiency on foreclosure, although his immediate grantor was not liable therefor.

Jurisdiction of a suit by a deserted wife to subject the property of the husband within the territorial jurisdiction of the court to her rights is held in Murray vs. Murray (Cal.) 37 L.R.A. 626, to be acquired by publication of process and placing of the property in the hands of a receiver.

A statute giving a deserted wife the right to prosecute or defend in her husband's name any action which he might have prosecuted or defended, with the same powers and rights that he would have had, is held, in Allen vs. Minnesota L. & T. Co. (Minn.) 37 L.R.A. 679, to be valid and there is said to be an irrebuttable presumption of law that he has cast upon her a delegated authority in such cases.

An injunction against prosecuting oppressive and unreasonable action in another state to evade the laws of the domicil of the parties is held in Miller vs. Gittings (Md.) 37 L.R.A. 654, to be proper, although one defendant resides in the state in which an action against partners is brought.

An injunction against the employment of detectives to follow and watch a person, causing him annoyance and inconvenience, interfering with his social intercourse and business and causing suspicions which damage his financial credit, is denied, in Chappell vs. Stewart (Md.) 37 L. R. A. 783, on the ground that there is an adequate remedy at law.

The right of a mortgagee to sue in his own name on an insurance policy payable to him as his interest may appear is upheld in Lowrey vs. Insurance Co. of N. A. (Miss.) 37 L.R.A. 779, where his debt is more than the whole value of the insurance or of the property destroyed.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A certain well-known young Lowell man, whose business is not remotely connected with that of renovating shirt bosoms when soiled, has been for some time enjoying—all alone, it might be added a luxuriant crop of hair that occasionally hung over his coat collar like the golden hair of song. His friends have urged and argued and offered pecuniary assistance, but until recently to no avail. A few days ago, he appeared, however, with a little less hirsute adornment, but his beauty was not enhanced thereby, as was to have been expected. The hair was chopped off suddenly at the back and sides, and now his friends are making it unpleasant for him, asserting that his better half applied the old fashioned method of amateur tonsorialists in the shape of a bowl to his head and that a pair of scissors skirting the edge did the rest.

The life of a postal clerk is anything but easy. It is a life of constant physical and mental hardship. Experience has demonstrated that a man endowed with a phenomenal memory cannot become a postal clerk unless this faculty is supplemented by that vigor, vitality and resolution necessary to continuous and protracted hours of labor. The muscular exertion necessary to maintain one's position at the racks so as to distribute the mails with rapidity and accuracy into the pigeon holes and sacks with the fewest false motions possible cannot be appreciated by strangers, nor can any who have not gone through railroad accidents, or stood for hours over the trucks of a rapidly moving car, or been required to memorize the distributions and connections of a large number of states gridironed with railroad and star routes, realize the mental strain to which he is at all times subjected.

Prof. Roscoe McDaniels of the American orchestra and Barjes' band, has arranged the score of Henry Olliday's new march, which will be played at the benefit for the New Bedford strikers Stovers' and White Bros.' strikers tomorrow evening. The piece is called the Nantasket Beach march, and Prof. McDaniels says that it is certain to become popular with the musicians. In arranging the score it is more than a matter of mere copying. There are passages that must be filled in and given greater tone and elegance before they can be creditably played by a large band. The new piece will receive its initial rendition in this city at tomorrow's concert. The band will number at least thirty pieces.

James Gookin, the well known pianist of this city, won new laurels at Haverhill, last Wednesday evening. He played at a reception given by Waldemar division, U.R.K.P., and among his selections was a march composed by him and dedicated to Waldemar division.

At Haverhill Wednesday evening, Major General Merrill of this city announced that he had tendered his resignation as a member of the K of P. in this city. He stated that he would shortly offer his services to Waldemar division of Haverhill. He said that one of the Lowell companies had not drilled for two years, while the Haverhill company drills every week.

Everybody, of course, likes a trained cat, and I have a secret to tell about the matter. Up in the Highlands there is a cat that knows when a letter is adressed to him. The postman brings it properly adressed from a friend in Tewksbury, and the cat will always pick it out from the other mail matter and open it. People whom I tell about it won't believe it until they see it with their own eyes, and then they train their cats to do the same thing. Simply have your friends put some catnip in an envelope and address it to Pussy and he or she will pick it out from among a thousand.

A counterfeit $2 bill has been discovered. No doubt, many of us feel relieved that it was not a $100 counterfeit, as we had a short time ago. However, if somebody is going to have bad luck and get a bad $2 bill, he will be able to identify it, for the new counterfeit is numbered 28 and bears check letter H.

There is an old gentleman in this city who, in his younger days, was what is known as "one of the boys." He was always ready to jump in and take the part of the "under dog" in any fight. His willingness in that direction kept him busy, and he bears mementos and reminders of many such affairs. The queerest combination, perhaps is a skull cap, a common ordinary brick, and a small sheaf of wheat. He always wears a skull cap and was asked the other day why he always had that cap on. He slowly took it off and pointed to a long jagged scar on the side of his head. "I have to keep that covered up," he said. "Do you see that common brick there on the table? Well, that is the brick that made that scar, and that little sheaf of wheat there was one of the floral tributes at the funeral of the man who threw the brick."

BOXING GOSSIP.

Replying to the challenge issued by a South Boston lightweight, Tommy Kearns says that, as no club will give a purse for a man with a record of continuous quits, he will pay no attention to the challenge. "I gave him a chance to meet me at Manchester," said Tim, "and he did not take it, notwithstanding the fact that he claimed he could whip me in a punch. He made this same remark about every man he ever faced, including Kid McPartland, Joe Flaherty and Isadore Strauss. But somehow or other when he got into the ring with them his courage oozed out at his finger tips and he sought the floor as soon as he could conveniently do so. I don't care to make a match with a man of his calibre. Besides he has a reputation of 'fixing' things, as he did with an East Boston welterweight at Bar Harbor, whom he introduced as Isadore Strauss. Mullins wanted this man to lay down; but the East Boston man refused to do this. Now what credit would I get for meeting a man of this kind?"

Jack Rose of the Bridgeport (Conn.) A. C. offered 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for a twenty round contest between Martin Flaherty and Joe Bernstein. The boys asked for 50 per cent., and on being refused, declined to make the match.

Mike Leonard and Harry Lenon will meet before the Olympic A. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Monday night, and Johnny Laughlin will challenge the winner.

There are times when boxers make mistakes in regard to propositions which they accept from club matchmakers and which they invariably get the worst of. Tommy West is the recent easy thing. Several weeks ago he met Dan Murphy of Waterbury for twenty rounds for a purse of $500, whereby if he had agreed to box for a percentage of the receipts of the house he could easily have made $300 more. The receipts of the house on that occasion were over $2000. Rose, before the second contest between West and Murphy offered West a purse of $750 and 50 per cent of the gross receipts to box for. After holding off for some time West agreed to box for a guarantee of $1000, 60 per cent to go to the winner. West won in seventeen rounds, and was handed his $600 by Rose, who felt pleased to think that he had got West for so little money. The box office receipts on that occasion were nearly $2700.

CONSUMPTION

Often Yields to That King of Remedies, Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na is the Greatest Known Cure for Catarrh.

Consumption Is Caused by Catarrh of the Lungs.

THE above words tell the whole story. To cure consumption, cure the cause—catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures consumption. The following letter will explain itself: "Halnsboro, Tenn., Gentlemen, For many years I have been a continual sufferer from that most dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. It spread to my lungs. I gave up hope of ever being better. Took to my bed and was believed by my friends to be about to die. I thought I would try Pe-ru-na. I did so and in a few days felt better. I have continued to take it and am now practically well. Can do as hard a day's work as any man. Yours truly, J. W. Draper."

Pe-ru-na unrelentingly seeks out catarrhal poisons and exterminates them. Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists. Free advice will be given any one who will write Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, O.

FOR SOUTH SIDE

LONG LIST OF MEN INTERESTED IN STATE HIGHWAY.

The opposition to the north side route, as proposed by Representative Hayes' order and Senator George's bill, is very strong as is shown by the fact that the following gentlemen, all opposed to the north side route were in attendance at the hearing either on Wednesday or Thursday: Ex-Mayor George F. Richardson, ex-Mayor Chas. A. Stott, ex-Mayor John J. Donovan, ex-Mayor George W. Fifield, ex-Mayor James C. Abbott, ex-Senator John E. Drury, ex-Senator Frank W. Howe, ex-Senator E. A. Foss, ex-Alderman W. E. Westall, Alderman E. T. Goward, Louis H. Kileski, E. Dix Fletcher, A. G. Thompson, Geo. A. Roper, Col. A. M. Chadwick, William F. Wilder, B. Scannell, George H. Stevens, Thomas Varnum, Rev. John McKenna, H. H. Wilder, Fred A. Buttrick, Dennis Murphy, Henry J. O'Dowd, Michael Corbett, Patrick Kelley, Rev. M. Ronan, John H. Coffey, Dr. J. H. Sparks, A. G. Walsh, J. M. Kilgore, William E. Livingston, Horace B. Coburn, C. J. Reed, James O'Sullivan, E. B. Conant, R. G. Bartlett, Charles F. Hatch, Larkin T. Trull, Edward L. White, Chas. E. Carter, William H. Anderson, President of Board of Trade, Jesse H. Shepard, Prentiss Webster, T. C. Entwistle, J. W. C. Pickering, T. P. Hall, John A. Faulkner, Frederick Fleming, William H. Wiggin, William H. Ward, Charles H. Hanson, Joseph M. Wilson, Eugene S. Hylan, Charles A. Davis, Frank E. Putnam, O. Greenwood, Albert J. Fay, Clarence H. Nelson, Geo. C. Evans, Charles W. Wilder, Jason Fuller, ex-Mayor John J. Pickman, Frederick C. Church, and Henry W. Barnes.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Lincoln lodge, I.O.O.F., celebrated the 10th anniversary of the institution of the lodge with a supper and dance in Odd Fellows' Temple last night.

Supper was served from 7.30 to 8.30 o'clock in the banquet hall, the wives and daughters of the members assisting and at 9 o'clock dancing was begun and continued until 12. Atwood's orchestra furnishing the music.

The officers, assistants and aids were as follows: General manager, Charles Morse; floor director, George Chapman; assistant, James Cormack; aids, David Wiggin, George Knowles, Sidney Drewett, Norman McMillan, and William Morse.

The Emmet club celebrated the 120th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett with a supper and social in Bay State hall last night.

The Ladies Circle of Post 185, G.A.R., enjoyed their fortnightly supper following their regular meeting in Post 185 hall, last night.

To Cure Constipation Forever,
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

KID McCOY, Who Won Another Victory in Defeating Burley Last Night.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 5.—Despite the edict of the authorities, the "Kid" McCoy and Nick Burley fight took place at Whittington park Friday in the open air. The weather was fine. There were 1200 spectators, including about 25 ladies. Bat Masterson of Denver was the referee.

The battle lasted just two rounds, McCoy drawing blood in the first and clearly showing his superiority. The second as wired from the spot is described as follows: "McCoy leads and misses. Both land. Burley lands on McCoy's jaw, Burley going down. McCoy leads with left and falls short, then lands a left on the jaw. Burley bleeding badly from the mouth; McCoy making Burley lead the fighting. Burley swings short with the left. McCoy plants his left on the stomach and repeats the dose twice. Burley very groggy. Burley swings with his left, but lands the right on McCoy's shoulder; no damage. McCoy retreats, both fighting like demons. McCoy feints with his left and follows with a heavy right on Burley's jaw. Burley counted out. Time of last round, one minute and 40 seconds."

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations,

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages.

AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.75 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c. bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Spurge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P. Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 6c. quart, 45c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 35c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Best canned price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned Blueberries, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One-gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 12c. can.
Canned Peaches, 10c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 15c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 25c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 70c.
R. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
R. & R. Turkey, 25c. and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2 pound can 25c.
B. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.

Now is the Time TO BUY A

Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

Range Season

Will be with us soon, when the old stove will not answer the purpose and a new range must take its place, then give us a "look over," it will pay you for the

GRAND PRIZE RANGE HAS NO EQUAL IN THIS CITY.

Caynor & Co.,

35 PRESCOTT STREET.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $16 and $15 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by their city. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. B. RICHARDSON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bldg., cor. Mer'k & Bridge

BOWLING NEWS.

A fine bowling game was rolled last night in the opening contest of the new tournament between the Bankers, Highlands, Vespers, and Wamesits. The first named teams were the opponents on the Highland club alleys. Murphy and Swift for the Bankers made the splendid totals of 550 and 548, Fullerton made 525, and for the Highlands Farrell scored 529 and Runels, 515. The score:

Bankers—Perley, 414; Ela, 471; Murphy, 550; Fullerton, 525; Swift, 548; totals, 2498.

Highlands—Stiles, 466; Anderson, 503; Barton, 475; Runels, 515; Farrell, 529; totals, 2488.

Look at the beautiful line of exclusive novelties in Spring and Summer wear, just opened by Louis Alexander, the Central street tailor.

Fine job printing done at this office.

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Seven

SUTHERLAND SISTERS

HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14. for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S

DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 855 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon, situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1875, recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 135, fol. 15. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.
JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

Beat Us if You Can

Roast Pork 7c.
6 doz. Fresh Eggs, (every egg warranted) for $1.
Another lot of Salt Ribs, 6 lbs. 25c., cabbage thrown in.

CENTRAL

Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

MANLY VIGOR

Made Strong by Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and Special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1848. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of man, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Evening at 8 O'clock.

And Saturday Matinee and Night.

THREE JOLLY DAYS,

ROBIN HOOD, Jr., BURLESQUERS

A combination of rare artists. 20 beautiful and bewitching ladies. Funny comedians. Great specialists, beautiful scenery, elegant costumes. Two and one half hours of constant laughter.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, March 7, 8, 9,

FRED RIDER'S

MOULIN ROUGE

Extravaganza. A frisky French Frivolity. 21 pretty girls, 11 clever Comedians, 7 strong specialties in the Burlesque Satire,

A HOT TIME.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST [illegible]

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

MALTOX

will build up your impoverished blood and make you feel glad that you are alive. At all druggists. 50c.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
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JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGHAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. F. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
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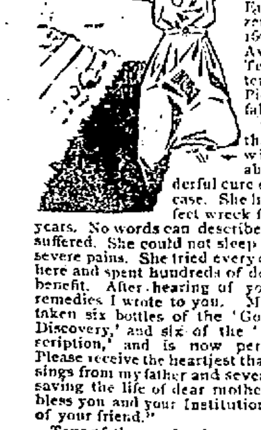
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

SCHOEFFLER'S

Dyspepsia Cure, richest of all flesh making foods, makes solid flesh, muscle, strength; best blood purifier. Cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gas this and all stomach disorders. Permanent cure guaranteed, 25c. at druggists. Trial bottle free. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA.



"To tell the truth my mother has lived with one foot in the grave," writes Mrs. Eugene Stantzenberg, of No. 1501 Walker Ave., Houston, Texas, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"With a most thankful heart I will tell you about the wonderful cure effected in her case. She has been a perfect wreck for seven long years. No words can describe what she has suffered. She could not sleep on account of severe pains. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit. After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and six of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and is now perfectly cured. Please receive the heartiest thanks and blessings from my father and seven children for saving the life of dear mother. May God bless you and your Institution, is the wish of your friend."

Tens of thousands of women have found complete and permanent relief from obstinate and seemingly incurable disease by using the wonderful remedies referred to above. The "Golden Medical Discovery" possesses the peculiar property of nourishing and vitalizing the blood with the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh and muscular strength.

In the special weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organs, the "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and positive specific. It is the only scientific medicine prepared for that purpose by an educated physician and specialist in that particular field of practice.

For weak and nervous women these two medicines taken conjointly constitute the most marvelously successful course of treatment known to the medical profession.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a splendid staff of associate specialists, graduates from the leading medical universities of America and Europe.

GOMPERS IN NEW BEDFORD

Conference With Labor Leaders and Able Addresses.

Mr. Connolly Refuses to Shake With Gompers—Prospect That the Strike Will Soon be Terminated -- Socialists Disturbed the Meeting.

New Bedford, Mass., March 5.—"There was never any foundation for it except in the imagination of the newspaper reporters," said Secretary Samuel Ross yesterday, when asked what arrangement had been made with President Gompers of the National Federation of Labor as to the financial aid of the federation for the strikers. Inasmuch as the statement that such assistance would be asked when Gompers visited New Bedford has been allowed to go unchallenged and uncorrected by the local leaders for a week, and as it has been accepted by the rank and file of the strikers as the program, Mr. Ross' statement is of considerable interest.

Having been misled by the silence of representatives of the unions as to the state of affairs, a reporter inquired of President Gompers, on his arrival in the city yesterday, as to the prospect of assistance to the strikers from the federation which he represents. "Ninety-five percent of the support which the strikers are now receiving," said President Gompers, "is coming from the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

This did not seem to answer the question, and "What is the chance for an increase, then?" was asked of Mr. Gompers.

"I cannot say as to that," he replied.

Subsequently Mr. Ross explained that bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor could ask that organization for aid, but the federation does not assist, financially, those who are not affiliated with it.

There was a conference in a room on the second floor of the hotel at which all of the secretaries of the labor organizations were present in person or through their assistants, besides large committees from the several unions. Close watch was kept that there might be no eavesdropping or intrusion, and those present at the conference kept their mouths closed as to its significance.

The city hall was crowded when Mr. Gompers and the representatives of the labor unions arrived, and as the president of the American Federation of Labor was escorted to the platform he was accorded a cordial reception. Mr. Gompers' speech was largely devoted to answering Daniel De Leon, the socialist who spoke here recently.

Among the number of labor representatives gathered there was Thomas F. Connolly, secretary of the Weavers' of Lowell. When Gompers entered the hotel, Connolly was conversing with Secretary Hart of the local weavers' union, and as Gompers greeted Hart the latter presented Connolly.

"I am glad to meet you," said Mr. Gompers, courteously sticking out his hand.

"I can't say I am glad to see you," was Connolly's answer, and he refused the hand which Gompers extended.

Some of the other labor leaders who were present, not liking the appearance of things, stepped forward and engaged Connolly and Gompers in conversation in different parts of the room.

"We'll settle this difference when we go into the conference," said one, and soon afterward the labor men adjourned to an upper room, where they remained for nearly two hours refusing to disclose the nature of the conference when they emerged.

They also declined to discuss the unpleasantness between the Lowell man and the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The size of the meeting in city hall was only limited by the size of the hall, and the anticipation that there would be trouble from the Socialists proved groundless. There were many Socialists present, but with one exception they let Gompers do the talking.

The exception followed an allusion to what he was pleased to term De Leon's attempt to break up the strike.

"Had you accepted the cut," said Gompers, "it would have been but a short time before there would have been another strike. But the present strike in New Bedford will prove so expensive to the mill men that they will think twice before they start another cut-down."

"They're cutting all the time," interrupted a Socialist in the audience.

"Yes," retorted Gompers, "because you are accepting the cut all the time."

"They cut us three years ago," persisted the Socialist, "but that hasn't prevented them from cutting us again."

"That's because you didn't organize and protect yourselves against it," was Gompers' answer.

"How about the big strike of engineers in England?" continued the Socialist. "They were organized and that was a failure."

"That is true," said Gompers, "The engineers' strike was a failure, but I want to say to you that over 20 years ago some of the engineers of England were engaged in a strike for a nine-hour day, and were defeated, but in less than two years they got the nine-hour day and I am willing to risk my reputation as a prophet that in less than two years the English engineers will get the eight-hour day for which they have just struck."

The crowd was mightily pleased at Gompers' retorts, and the cries of "Put him out," which had been directed at the persistent Socialist were changed into shouts of applause for Gompers.

Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan of Boston followed Mr. Gompers, speaking of the necessity of organization. At one point in her address somebody started to hiss. She suddenly stopped her speech.

"Don't anyone dare to hiss me," she exclaimed, "I will not take a hiss from anybody. If any man here tries to hiss me, I will come down there and put him out of the hall myself.

"I belong to the people and I have a right to talk, and if any corporations tools don't want to hear me, they can get out.

"I didn't take any bluff from by my bosses and I won't take it from anybody else. I won't take a hiss from any man.

No woman would hiss, and nobody but a coward would hiss a woman.

After this there was no more hissing, Mrs. O'Sullivan owned the town.

Outside of Gompers' visit, the strike situation is unchanged. A number of strikers gathered early in the morning about the Acushnet mill gates, where they jeered at a number of painters who are engaged in the mill, as they went to their work, but no further interference was made.

Eugene V. Debs is expected to address the strikers Thursday.

It is stated on the authority of a prominent member of the loomfixers union that the unions outside of the weavers are growing tired of the attitude of the weavers with relation to the fines question, and in the failure of the settlement of this question by a conference between the weavers and the manufacturers the other unions will take the strike matter into their own hands and take steps to settle the strike on their own account, leaving the weavers out of the arrangement.

GOMPERS IS CONFIDENT.

Boston, March 5.—The Massachusetts Reform club discussed "Some features of the struggle of organized labor" at its meeting last night, with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as the principal guest and speaker. Speaking of the strike Mr. Gompers said: "Do the employers imagine that by reducing the wages of the operatives in New England 10 percent they can place themselves on a better basis to compete with the mill owners of the south? I am confident that they do not imagine it.

"It has been a costly strike to the manufacturers, and should they succeed they will remember that it is not pleasant 'to monkey with the buzz saw.' I am perfectly confident that the operatives will not lose the strike. One of the results of the strike has been the agitation in favor of a national 8-hour law. What the workers want is real arbitration, not that of the juggling variety. There are some who hope that organized labor will be crushed, but I trust that idea may be dispelled."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The regular Friday evenink lenten services at the Catholic churches were largely attended last evening despite the storm.

At the Immaculate Conception church the stations of the cross were conducted, followed by services appropriate to the first Friday of the month.

At St. Peter's church the services were brief and elaborate. Rev. Fr. Ronan conducted the stations of the cross and Rev. Fr. Mullen delivered an eloquent discourse upon "The Way of the Cross." Rev. Fr. Ronan gave the benediction of the sacrament.

Fine Job printing done at this office.

A Business Stimulant

In our Shirt Department today we offer the people of Lowell 4 special bargains which should prove ready sellers. They are new goods just received.

LOT 1—Fancy bosom Shirts with white bodies and wrist bands, no collars.

LOT 2—Fancy Madras Shirts, soft finish, with white neck binds and wrist bands—no collars.

LOT 3—Fine Percale Shirt, made by the eclipse people, laundered, with cuffs and collars, perfect fitting bodies.

LOT 4—Extra heavy Cheviot and Madras Shirts in new neat patterns, choice colorings, collars and cuffs attached. Just the thing for a man who likes to wear a nice Shirt to work. All at a price,

48 Cents.

O'Hearn & Dowd

The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

MALTOX

Will make you strong and well in spite of yourself. At all druggists. 50c.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

REV. T. DEWITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.

I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried; no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak, tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; indeed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., or by letter.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

LOUD SHOW BILLS

Must Pass Under the Eye of Supt. Davis.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE POLICE BOARD

To Exclude Indecent Posters of All Kinds.

A meeting of the Police Board was held last evening, at which action was taken with a view to more careful inspection of theatrical posters, so that nothing indecent may be placed before the public eye.

Mr. James G. Buttrick wrote a personal letter to Chairman Faulkner asking to have some action taken to prevent the posting of indecent theatrical paper, and the chairman directed the clerk to write Mr. Buttrick the following letter which indicates the action of the Board in the matter.

Mr. James G. Buttrick, Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of Feb. 26, 1898, has been handed me by Mr. Faulkner, with instructions to answer it.

The Board of Police is fully sensible to the very great importance attached to the control and supervision of the bill boards of this city and is anxious to prevent the posting of any paper calculated to offend decency or to foster prurience or immoral suggestiveness; and as the members are, like yourself, busy men and cannot at all times give their exclusive attention to this matter, they are always glad to receive the aid and advice of those whose character and reputation are guarantees of their sincerity and honesty of purpose.

The matter you complain of will receive immediate attention and the superintendent of police will be directed to give this subject prompt investigation and inspection with a view to abating the evil.

While the Board appreciates the fact that the tastes and opinions of men and women vary as to where art ends and immorality begins, and understands that private individual views cannot at all times be made the standard of public official duty, it aims to keep abreast of the best and highest thought of the community in the administration of its affairs; and you may rest assured that having with thought and deliberation reached a position as to its duty in any given case it will perform it fearlessly in the interests of the best public good.

The owners of bill boards will be notified at once to remedy the evil complained of, and to take such steps as will prevent a repetition of it. I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly,

Joseph Smith,

Clerk of the Board.

THOUGHTFUL TEACHERS.

CLOSE SCHOOL SESSION IN A NOVEL WAY.

The pupils of the Moody evening school enjoyed a very happy occasion with their teachers last evening. It was the closing night of the season and instead of the usual literary exercises the teachers and their very competent principal of the school, Mr. Perry Thompson, served a very tempting luncheon for the pupils in one of the class rooms.

A table was set, which contained the good things provided. There was plenty of everything, even to the ice cream, fruit and candy. The table was prettily decked in red and the light from several banquet lamps shed a soft radiance on the board.

A. H. Schoolcraft, sub-committee on the school, and A. G. Thompson, of the school board, were present, and were highly pleased with the grand enjoyment provided by the teachers for their pupils. The boys and girls cheered the teachers, Principal Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, who kindly assisted in the success of the event.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

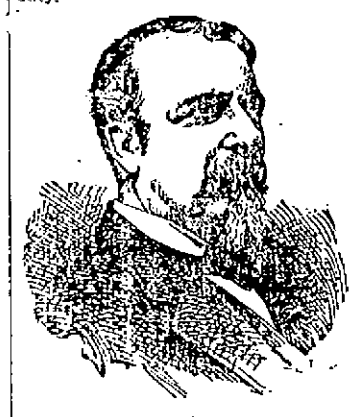
MURAT HALSTEAD

Talks of McKinley's Policy of Patience.

SPAIN COULD EASILY BE BEATEN.

Cuba Would Become American Territory.

Ithica, N. Y., March 5.—Murat Halstead lectured in the course of the Cornell university last night on the Spanish-American crisis in Cuba. He said that since the tragic mystery of the Maine had made the matter critically serious, congress, with a few unimportant exceptions, had stood with the president, senators and representatives doing so without regard to party affiliation. The president had public opinion with him. On Washington's birthday, at the very crest of the war excitement and the horror of the country over the blowing up of the Maine, Mr. McKinley had faced vast crowds in the streets of Philadelphia, and there was not even a crank among a hundred thousand men to lift his voice with a shout of suggestion that he was not doing his whole duty.



MURAT HALSTEAD.

It was in the atmosphere of Washington that the policy of the president was peace so long as peace was not dishonorable. Mr. McKinley was pursuing a policy on lines parallel to that of Lincoln before the firing on Sumter. It was the policy of patience. Under Lincoln it saved the country; under McKinley it would keep the peace, or the nation would be as one man for the war. The president had been outspoken in his annual message on our duty toward Cuba, and even used the words, "intervention by force."

Spain would have to confront our policy of peace. Spain would make war to save the dynasty and the honor of her arms. She could be beaten by us with military self-respect, and that might seem the simple thing to do. We must prepare for war—arm the coast and use the navy for aggression—and when the war was on make an end of it by commanding the sea around Cuba and cutting off the supplies of the Spanish army. Then we should protect Cuba and accept her as a territory un-Americanized. She would add more to our riches than California has done. Autonomy was impossible under Spanish rule. Spanish arms and acts had alike failed in Cuba, and she would come to us by the attraction of gravitation.

IN SPITE OF TRUST LAWS.

New York, March 5.—The plan for a combination of the steel wire, rod and nail manufacturers, which has been under consideration for the past six months, was practically consummated Friday. The combination will represent about $50,000 in capital, and bear the name "The American Steel and Wire Company." The largest companies in the country, to the number of 15, will be in the combination. There are only five concerns engaged in the manufacture throughout the entire United States which are not affected.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Boston, March 5.—Chelsea street, near City square, Charlestown, was the scene of a daring robbery last evening. The man who claims to have been robbed is John E. Moran, a resident of the district. The arrest of two men who gave the names of John Toomey and John Feeley, and both of whom live within a short distance of the spot where the robbery took place, followed. The police are looking for a third man. Moran claims to have lost

PEACE IS PREFERABLE.

A debate was conducted by the juniors at the Y.M.C.A. last night on the question, "Resolved, That the United States Should Go to War With Spain." The sides were made up as follows: Affirmative—W. C. MacBrayne, John W. Simonds. Negative—Charles Wilinsky, H. Healey, H. Gamble. Good arguments were made by both sides and the judges, Miles Gardner, John A. Wilmot and Richard A. O'Connell, decided the points as in favor of the negative side, giving 60 per cent.; 40 for argument and 20 for oratory, to 40 per cent., 25 argument and 15 oratory, to the affirmative side.

LAKEVIEW ACCIDENT

OCCURRED FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1895.

Editor Sun—Will you please inform me when Keeper Billings was killed by the bear at Lakeview?

—Subscriber.

[Walter Billings was torn to pieces by the bear at Lakeview Friday, Nov. 8, 1895. It was after the season had closed and at the time of the accident, about 9.30, a. m., Mr. Billings was giving the bear its breakfast.—Ed.]

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE MARTIN TRIAL

The Government Rests Its Case.

POINTS SUBMITTED FOR THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Arguments Were Begun Today.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5.—The commonwealth closed its side in the Lattimer shooting yesterday afternoon after hearing a few witnesses in rebuttal of unimportant points, for most of the testimony it hoped to thus get before the jury was ruled out by the court.

The defense submitted the following points for the consideration of the court: "Counsel for defendants respectfully request the court to charge the jury as follows: 'The sheriff is the chief conservator of the public peace within his bailiwick and is bound, ex-officio, to the performance of this duty. For this purpose he may command the posse comitatus, or power of the court, and every male over the age of 15 years is bound to obey this call under penalty of fine and imprisonment. If it is made to appear to him that the tumult or riot is threatened, he may make the call. In the determination of this fact, he expresses a judicial power, and his judgment cannot be examined into and reviewed in ulterior proceedings against him in the light of subsequent events.

"'Evidence that each one, or particular ones, acted illegally or maliciously is not proof of a conspiracy. There is no evidence in this case which would warrant a finding that the defendants were an unlawful assemblage. The question of whether it was necessary to resort to the extreme means of firing on the strikers in order to disperse them was one of judgment which cannot be questioned, even though it shall appear that the firing was not necessary, if the judgment was honestly formed and executed. If the jury find that the prisoners had reason to believe that the strikers were about to assault them, and that they were in danger of loss of life or of grievous bodily harm, or of being overpowered, then they had the right to defend themselves by the use of force sufficient to repel the assault.

Judge Woodward took the points and will pass upon them later. Argument began today.

REED'S VICTIM ILL.

Mr. Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford, who was the victim of "Bunco" Reed, has been confined to his room since his return from Boston, about two weeks ago. His trouble is of a bronchial nature, and it is supposed that the added strain and excitement during his appearance before the legislative committee was the cause of his illness. He is now improving and expects to be able to appear at court next week.

AGENT BARNARD

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

Purchasing Agent Barnard has taken to defining the duties of newspapers. Some of the criticisms of his conduct of the supply department during the late campaign touched him sorely and he gives vent to his feelings in the following words in his annual report as submitted to the Mayor and the City Council: "Criticism of those men occupying public office may be expected, and if fair, should be accepted with good will and profited thereby. Such criticism is educational and enables one to carefully review one's acts and make corrections when needed. To be misrepresented in the name of criticism is unpleasant, and liable to cause ill feeling.

The news papers have unequalled opportunities to get close to the people and should take pride in giving truthful information. It is to be regretted that all do not do this and some of them wilfully sacrifice the truth and mislead their readers in the interest of the political party which they are supposed to represent. Instances are not wanting with references to the department of supplies in the last municipal campaign. It is the mission of the newspaper to furnish the news, and to lift up and educate the people and those who do not recognize this will in time have less and less influence with the thoughtful.

"There should be a provision in the charter for succession in the office in case of vacancy caused by death or resignation of the occupant.

"As a whole the department of supplies has been a reasonable success. The larger part of the people endorse it in principle; those who oppose it are, for the most part, they who, by this system, have lost the opportunities of the past. It is new, and as time and experience develop its needs, as new problems and conditions arise, they will be met and solved.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Better Than Boiled

Frosting, or egg frosting, or milk frosting, or water frosting, or any other kind of frosting is frosting made of that most delicious and what has proved to be helpful and economical invention of the age.

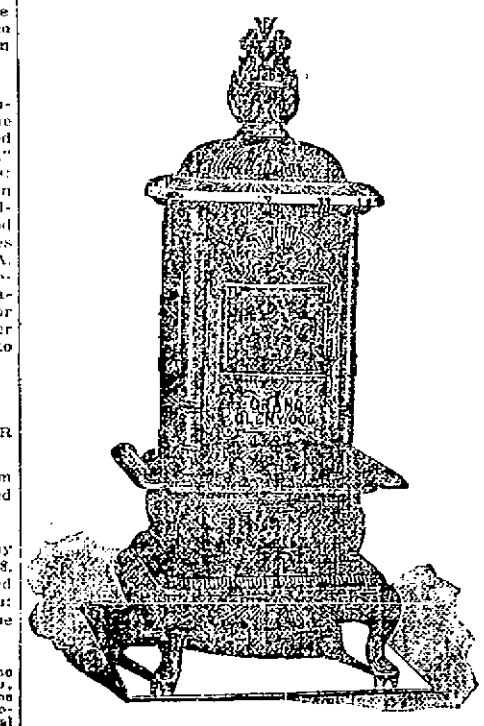
Frostlene

You buy it in a bottle, add sugar to it, and less sugar than you would use with anything else, and there you are with a perfect frosting. You don't bother with fresh eggs. You have no need to look for flavoring extracts. That which takes the place of all this is in Frostlene. It is healthful and by its use results can be obtained that you could not get in any of the old-fashioned ways.

25 Cents a Bottle at Your Grocer. Trial Size, 10 Cents.

Our new Illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES, 55-57 Blackstone St., - Boston.



THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

WAS NEARLY LOST

Good Joke on Y. W. C. A. Delegates.

FOOLED BY THE AYER CO.'S DISPLAY.

Elaborate Designs in Drug Store Windows.

The Y. W. C. A. of two states is in town in all its moral beauty and during moments between sessions the delegates have amused themselves, and I suppose will continue to do so, while in the city, by going about the principal streets, while the day is yet at hand in the pleasureable yet entirely innocent frivolity of looking into the store windows, admiring and criticizing womanlike, what they see, both in the articles and their prices. Yesterday afternoon, as the dusk and the snow were silently and wetfully settling upon the city, two women, apparently delegates and evidently in anxious mind, stood before Ellingwood's Merrimack street window, while one said to the other: "I can't understand what's keeping her. Can it be that we have lost her? No, it can't be, for here is just where she said she would meet us," turning to the drug store window and satisfying herself at a glance that though haste might overtake her belated sister, still she was at the appointed place.

They had stood there but a few minutes when one of the ladies, undoubtedly too nervous to remain still longer, walked from the window to the corner of Central street. In a thrice she turned back to her companion, her face radiant with smiles, crying "Here she is, M——, here she is. She here?"

"Where, where is she?" excitedly queried M——, with a most Bostonian inflection.

"Why, there. See her at that drug store window, looking like a lost lamb. see her?"

Then "she" turning the right way, saw her two friends and in a moment there was a sort of three-handed reel back on Ellingwood's corner.

When all three had ceased throwing questions regardlessly, the matter ironed itself out in this manner.

"Well, you're a nice pair, I must say. Why didn't you meet me where you said you would?"

"My dear girl, we were there, but you weren't."

"Why, the idea. I've been there these ten minutes."

"Oh, you sinner! Didn't you say you'd meet us at the drug store where the Ayer's Sarsaparilla display was in the window?"

"I did, my dear, and I was there, (pointing to Martin's drug store on Central street.) Look across the street, see the drug store, admire the hoary G. A. R. veteran, stare at the frowning guns, and behold in gorgeous colors the magic name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Now my dear!"

"Come hither, my child," responded the other two, playfully, leading their satisfied friend to Ellingwood's window. "Note the drug store, cast your eyes upon the water, glance upward at the rugged lighthouse and behold in all its brilliancy the illuminated legend, 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla.'"

Being a highly moral young lady, she didn't say, "Well, I'll be there, love, at half past nine," or even words to that effect, which might have been excused under the circumstances, for both Ellingwood's and Martin's and in fact, every drug store in town has a window devoted exclusively to Ayer's many cures.

It matters not where you go; in the Square, along the principal streets, in the side streets, way up at Ed McEvoy's on Lawrence street, out in Pawtucketville, wherever there is a drug store in Lowell there is a display of Ayer Cures in the window at present.

The why for?

To stimulate heat interest in their goods, the company has offered $150 in cash prizes for the three best window displays of the medicines prepared by them, the money to be divided as follows: For the best display, $75; for the second best, $50; for the third best, $25.

The competition is open to all the druggists in the city and practically all of them have entered the list. The sole conditions of the contest are that the goods displayed shall be entirely those of the J. C. Ayer company, and that the display shall occupy the window of the druggist competing for two weeks, from Tuesday, March 1.

Some of the displays are very attractive, and some very ordinary. The judges, employes of the Ayer company, will decide the prize winners. The attractive ones are well worth seeing. In Ellingwood's down town store is the representation of a lighthouse, the "Beacon of Life" idea artistically carried out by Captain Lull and John McDougall. In the Central street store the design is the Brooklyn bridge in miniature, "Your Life in Suspension," being the subject of illustration. Martin's idea is that of fortifying oneself, and the design is consequently a fortification. Butler's drug store at Tower's Corner has a beacon for the late ones along Middlesex street, and Naylor, Carter & Sherburne's and Frank Goodale are also in the game.

Though not artistic in design, undoubtedly one of the most ingenious displays is that which appears in the window of Delisle, Beaulieu & Roulette. It is a Klondike scene in miniature with Mr. Delisle, who, by the way, is somewhere in that gold but cold region, trading off Ayer's Cures for nuggets and other similar bits.

Several of the stores having at present only nominal displays, will get out designs later in the competition.

AN UP-TO-DATE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Morse Coach and Cab company and livery stable has negotiated with the Boston & Maine railroad for the exclusive privilege of the railroad service, as far as carriages are concerned, at all the depots in this city and they have put on a line of carriages as fine as can be found in New England. The drivers are dressed in full livery. There will no longer be any fear of abuse such as complaints for overcharges and abusive treatment. In the future all that will be avoided, because there is now one responsible head in charge. Telephone, night or day to 464-2.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, JOHN D. LONG.

The statement issued by the Secretary of the navy that Spain would not be held responsible for the Maine disaster, was made purely in the interest of Wall street. It sent stocks up with a rush and emboldened those on the inside," to realize several millions in profits. Such action on the part of a government official, under such circumstances, is culpable in the extreme, and should call for his immediate censure, if not his removal.

STRIKERS' FUND.

FOR NEW BEDFORD STILL BOOM ING.

Mrs. Ann Jones, an operative 70 years old called at The Sun office with a quarter for the strikers fund. She said she would give it if it were the last in her possession. The ways and means committee turned in a good sum this week. The names of the contributors will be given in Monday's paper.

THE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,308.06
Forwarded to New Bedford	200.00
Balance	$108.06
Ways and Means Committee	32.50
Johanna Mahoney	.25
Maggie Gallagher	.25
Ann Jones	.25
A Friend	.25
Total	$501.56

LABOR NOTES.

The Boarders' union of this city will hold a meeting Sunday, February 6, at the old Odd Fellows' hall on Merrimack street, at 2 o'clock.

—Per order Committee.

SLASHER TENDERS.

Slasher Tenders and Helpers—You are earnestly requested to assemble in your greatest strength at the society's hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., for the purpose of transacting business tending to the future welfare of the association. Meeting at 7.30 p. m., Bay State hall, Central street.

—Per order Committee.

To the Drawing-in Girls, Helpers, and Spoolers of Lowell:—

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, at 8 o'clock when business of great importance will be brought before you. Your organization has continued to grow beyond our expectations and we are sure that in the near future there is not a member of the craft will be outside the pale of our organization. The time is past and gone when labor can say "I am secure," for organized capital has ordained otherwise, for it has made inroads upon our rights and privileges, and has more securely bound us in the chains of slavery that ever there existed before our civil war. The question of the hour is, 'Shall we continue in a state of subservience or shall we rise as free people, as the immortal Lincoln said we should and for which he laid down his life upon the altar of martyrdom?' We are confident that you will rally and unite with us, for we now fully realize the full force of the words of the poet Schiller, that—

"Freedom is only in the land of dreams
So beautiful in song."

The speakers will be Thomas F. Connolly, W. F. Carroll, Fred Dalgle, and Fred Joel, the latter two in French. All slashers, tenders and helpers are cordially invited to attend.

A carload of fresh eggs at 11 cents a dozen, every egg warranted. Green mount potatoes, 20 cents a bushel. At Central Cash Market, corner Central and Charles streets. Sale begins Monday.

Every person is looking for prices and when they want to purchase a range, Gaynor & Co., have the exclusive sale of just that kind of a range. Also every other kind of household furniture. Just call at 23 Prescott street and see for yourselves and keep your eye on their ad. in this paper. You can save money by it.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES

DR. PEFFER'S
ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.
NEW DISCOVERY. NEVER FAILS.
A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, painful, scanty or irregular menstruation. Not used by 50,000 LADIES. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small for $1. Prepaid in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Centre and Merrimack streets.

Special for Today
Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at $2.75.
This is an unusual value. A sharp cut in the retention in price of seasonable lines of goods.
J. J. Lonergan
245 DUTTON STREET.

A Minister's Trials.

This narrative from a minister is of greatest value to those whose nerves are unstrung, health shattered or otherwise ailing. It is particularly appropriate in this age of active, nervous, endless labor.

We are living too fast. "Fast as lightning," expresses it, for we talk by electricity, cook by electricity, travel by electricity and so on.

Its a hurry, hurry, hurry from the cradle to the grave.

We crowd too much; crowd our work, crowd our eating, crowd our pleasure, crowd our sleeping.

A "breaking down of the nervous system" is the way of expressing the result. It means a depleting of the nerves induced by prolonged strain; overtaxing of the nervous system; a product of overhurry and bustle.

It affects all people in all walks of life. It baffles physicians of all schools.

No one knows the horrors of such a condition better than Rev. J. N. McCready, of Elkton, Mich. For years he labored faithfully and well. He was progressive and aggressive; a leader among men, a deep thinker and a hard worker.

In his zeal, he overworked; overtaxed his mental and physical strength.

The outlook was dark, with health shattered and recovery apparently hopeless.

Many means for a cure were tried, without receiving benefit.

Finally he took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and was restored to health. He says:

"In April, 1896, the physicians said I must stop preaching or die.

"I had overtaxed myself and was suffering from a complete breaking down of my nervous system and a persistent stomach trouble.

"Several physicians treated me, but no permanent benefit was derived.

"Four times I was stricken with nervous prostration; twice with gastritis.

"These attacks would throw me into spasms.

"I could eat neither meat or vegetables.

"If my bare feet touched the floor I was immediately seized with cramps.

"I was used up; helpless, hopeless.

"I commenced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. One box was consumed and I felt no better. This discouraged me.

"My wife urged me to try the pills same more, feeling that my life depended upon the result.

"I continued to take them.

"Since then, and it has been several months, I have enjoyed life.

"Have preached all summer and held revival meetings for fifteen weeks.

"I have had no muscular exercise for years, but recently, have done considerable hard work in my garden, my muscles standing this test remarkably well.

"Every Sabbath I preach three times and now think I am good for another twenty years, if the Lord wills."

To add weight to his words, Rev. McCready made affidavit before J. D. Brookes, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People exert a powerful influence in restoring wasted nerve power and in purifying and enriching the blood. Druggists consider them the most effective remedy which they dispense.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION
Of Yesterday.

BARNES' DEATH

Due to Strangulation Not Broken Neck.

KNOT SLIPPED WHEN THE DROP FELL.

His Death However Was Painless.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

East Cambridge, Mass., March 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that the physicians first announced that Barnes' neck was broken, Dr. Cheney, the jail physician, at noon made a formal statement that the neck was not broken by the fall, death being due to strangulation. The rope slipped, the knot being in front of the ear instead of at the back. Death was painless, however.

BARNES LAST WORDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

East Cambridge, March 4.—Barnes' last words were: "I thank the people of this jail for what they have done for me. Everything I have asked for I have got. I thank them heart and soul. I die repentant." The rope slipped from the back of his ear to the front but his neck was broken with the fall.

SAGASTA'S ASSAILANT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 4—The police have arrested an Italian who a month ago, rushed up to the carriage of Senor Sagasta, premier, and threatened him with a stick. He was prowling around Sagasta's house last night. He shows signs of insanity.

LIQUOR DEALER'S SUICIDE.

Boston, March 3—Cornelius O'Leary, a well known liquor dealer of this city, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple with a 32-calibre revolver in his home, No. 10 Dale street, Roxbury, about 8 o'clock this morning. Despondency is given as the cause of his rash act.

VICTIMS' GRAVES

At Havana Adorned With Flowers.

SPANISH DIVERS AGAIN EXAMINE THE WRECK.

Spain Is Paying Cash for Two Warships.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, March 4.—The rainy weather prevailed this morning and everything settled down to Lenten quietude. The divers at the wreck are working slowly, but steadily in the turbid waters. The big barge has been found very useful in carrying big pieces of wreckage. The Spanish divers have been down very little to examine the wreck, and any reports sent as coming from them are likely to be incorrect. A number of beautiful wreaths were sent to the Colon cemetery today by the Americans of Havana to decorate the graves of the Maine victims. This custom will be kept up and flowers will be relieved when withered. A cable despatch from Madrid published here says Senor Moret, minister for the colonies, confirms the statement of General Parrado that the government never thought of dismissing the volunteers. The cable also confirms the report that the flotilla of Spanish torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers is to come to Cuba.

SPAIN BUILDING SHIPS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 4—Spain has purchased two cruisers which the Armstrongs have been building for Brazil the Amazonas and a sister ship unnamed. They are four thousand tons each, twenty-three knots, with ten guns. Spain is also negotiating for and will probably secure two cruisers of a similar type which have been building in France for Brazil. The Amazonas is ready for launching, the other two are nearly so. The Spanish government is also endeavoring to secure guns and a large supply of ammunition in England and the continent for immediate use. The government of Spain seems to have funds, as they paid a large part of the purchase money in cash, giving good security for the balance, those being the only terms on which Armstrong would accept. Spain attempted some weeks ago to secure ships and supplies in England on credit, but was refused.

Since then Spain has raised funds from some unknown source. The diplomats in London express the belief that the French financiers are helping the Spanish government.

WANTS THREE MORE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, March 4—It is known that Spain is trying to purchase three more ships which are being built by Armstrong, but she has not yet succeeded in making the bargain. Consequently there is still time for the United States to forestall her if desired.

BOARD OF INQUIRY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 4—The United States Naval Board of Inquiry is still here inactive and awaiting orders from Washington. Hulse, the court's chief stenographer, has returned to Washington, leaving his associates here.

LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Several new members were admitted at last evening's meeting of the Weavers' union, but beyond this, only routine business was transacted. The election of collectors was postponed to the next meeting.

Regular meetings of the Hosiery Boarders and Stationary Firemen were held last evening but only routine business was transacted.

The Corduroy and Velvet Workers' union held its regular meeting at Pilgrim hall last evening. Several new members were admitted and trustees were elected.

Thomas F. Connolly left last evening for New Bedford to attend the conference of New England labor leaders which was called by President Gompers of the A. F. of L.

DISASTROUS FIRE

Causes Great Damage at Keene, N. H.

INSANE MINING EXPERT'S FATAL FALL.

Fell 400 Feet in a Mine Shaft.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Keene, March 4.—One of the most disastrous fires for many years broke out here this afternoon in the Colony block, one of the finest in the city. The damage is $15,000. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp in the basement.

FELL 400 FEET.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Ishpeming, Mich, March 4.—John F. Armstrong, a prominent mining expert, while temporarily insane, jumped into a mine shaft and fell four hundred feet. He was horribly crushed.

AMMUNITION TRANSFERRED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, March 4.—The war department has issued orders for immediate transfer of ammunition from Benicia arsenal to this city for batteries and heavy ordinances for harbor defenses. Major General Dickinson has ordered the inspection of all national guard and naval militia to be placed in readiness for an emergency.

VALUABLE MAINE KILLED.

Henry Ferrin, the well-known horse fancier, lost his valuable bay mare through an accident this noon. While driving along Middlesex street by the Moxie building, the animal fell on the ice and broke her leg. She was afterward shot. The mare was considered one of the best in Lowell.

MIDDLESEX NORTH

HOLDS A FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT BILLERICA.

The Middlesex North Agricultural Society held its third institute of this year in the town hall at Billerica Centre yesterday. A large number of the farmers were present from North Billerica, Chelmsford, Dracut, North Reading, Wilmington, Bedford, Tyngsboro, Tewksbury, and there were several members of the society who are residents of Lowell. Among those from this city were Sidney Drewett, the treasurer of the society, and Maj. Geo. A. Marden.

Henry S. Perham of Chelmsford presided, and the speaker was Hon. J. H. Hall of South Glastonbury, Conn., who delivered an instructive address on fruit culture. In the afternoon Hon. George A. Marden spoke on what he would like to know about growing apples. In the course of his remarks he very truly said that the laboring man in our manufactories is not nearly so well off as the farmer. Mr. Felker of Tewksbury spoke on the culture of melons.

CORPORATION RETURNS.

Lowell Waste Co., Lowell, O. D. Spofford, treasurer.—Annual meeting, Feb. 21, '98; certificate filed, Feb. 23, '98. Real estate and buildings, $25,000; machinery, $1000 cash and debts receivable, $17,839; manufactures and merchandise, $1727; capital stock, $40,000; debts, $2565; reserves, 3011. Total, $45,576.

E. D. Shadduck Co., Lowell. H. W. Ordway, treasurer.—Annual meeting Jan. 17, '98; certificate filed Feb. 23, '98; Cash and debts receivable, $12,532; manufactures and merchandise, $5913; miscellaneous, $882; capital stock, $6000; debts, $10,153; profit and loss, $3474. Total, $19,627.

Champion Card and Paper Co., Pepperell. P. A. Hammond, treasurer.—Annual meeting, Jan. 20, '98; certificate filed, Feb. 21, '98. Real estate and buildings, $11,100; machinery, $70,716; cash and debts receivable, $76,658; manufactures and merchandise, $32,972; patent rights, $12,500; miscellaneous, $1820; capital stock, $200,000; debts, $38,000; debts, $2565; reserves, $3011. Total, $255,867.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Beverly, Mass., March 4.—Martin Arnold of this city is charged with having caused the death of 15-year-old Joseph Hamilton by striking him under the ear with his fist, the lad having struck him with a snowball.

SCHOOL SCANDAL.

NASHUA PUPILS ARE BAD AND UNRULY.

Nashua, N. H., March 4.—As a result of the state of affairs recently brought to light in the High school, the committee which has been investigating the situation will recommend at the next regular meeting of the board that three of the boys be expelled and that three others be suspended.

The boys belong to the best families of the city, and the board of education has decided to withhold their names and notify the parents of their intention in order that their names might be withdrawn, and thus save the odium of being expelled.

In addition to these proposed suspensions and expulsions, two girls have been withdrawn from the school and several are already under suspension.

A FATAL FALL.

Boston, March 4.—About 1.20 yesterday afternoon, while Thomas P. Lynch, aged 35 years, unmarried and living at 85 Bickford street, Roxbury, was doing some carpenter work about the machinery in Roessles' brewery on Columbus avenue, he missed his footing and fell into a vat, a distance of 15 feet, and sustained a fracture at the base of the skull. He was removed to the city hospital, where he died last night.

A TONIC TREATMENT.

Dr. Chapman's Treatment of Special Value During the Summer Months.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some tonic treatment for the Spring months: something to tone up the system and purify the blood; something to counteract the depressing and nervating influences of the Spring and early Summer. Scores who have learned the great value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are fortifying themselves for a Spring course, an extra inducement being that this careful and scientific course, adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs, does not cost scarcely any more than a supply of patent medicines probably not at all adapted to their trouble.

Consultation, examination and first local treatment free.

Bear in mind that Dr. Chapman treats all chronic diseases, including catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood diseases, skin diseases, etc.

ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER.

Permanently Cured by Dr. Chapman. Begin Now and Avoid the Usual Attack.

From the time the first rose appears in Spring until after the last heavy frost in autumn many people suffer with that most disagreeable affection variously called hay fever, rose cold, hay asthma, or autumnal catarrh. The attack is usually provoked by the pollen of certain grasses, wheat, rye or roses although it must not be supposed that these are the real causes of the disease. The real cause is in the system and is nothing more or less than catarrh. Catarrh so affects the membrane that the pollen of these various grasses, etc., when inhaled, produces that stuffed up feeling, sneezing, running at the nose, watery eyes, etc., so characteristic of the disease. By having your catarrh cured now, you avoid all this suffering. Scores of people were treated by Dr. Chapman last year for this disease, and not in one case was accepted but that was almost instantly relieved. The testimonials published at that time from cured patients will be well remembered. If you have rose cold or hay fever consult Dr. Chapman at once, for it is important to begin this treatment early in order to secure the best results.

DURING MARCH

all patients commencing or renewing, placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicines for the entire course, Free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in the rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.
138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment only.

BOWLING NEWS.

Team One of Company C outbowled the ambulance corps team at the armory last night by just 101 pins. The score:

Team One, Co. C.—Swift, 433; Greig, 441; Livingston, 421; Robinson, 342; Pearson, 379; totals, 2020.

Ambulance Corps—Wenden, 115; Foss 322; Robitaille, 401; Storey, 403; Bates, 357; totals, 1928.

VESPER DUCK PINS.

In the Vesper duck pin tournament Team Seven won from Team Three by a small margin. The score:

Team Seven—Fletcher, 245; Dewar, 195; Honer, 223; Burt, 210; totals, 873.

Team Three—Adams, 235; Trull, 229; Pickering, 206; Pollard, 195; totals, 855.

IPPOS WON A GAME.

The Ippos found the Glenmores easy game last night. The score:

Ippos—Shepard—388; Hodgman, 418; M. Mellejohn, 399; H. Crosby, 425; Hartman, 460; totals, 2190.

Glenmores—T. Ashworth, 398; S. Willis, 434; H. Ashworth, 351; A. Willis, 378; Donoghue, 467; totals, 1931.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miss Barbara A. Gordon, daughter of William Gordon of 95 John street, was united in marriage, February 16, to Findley Monroe at the First Presbyterian church in Los Angeles. They will resire at 737 East Tenth street, Los Angeles, Cal.

MORE AWARDS

MADE FROM ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

The following articles on the Immaculate Conception table in the recent St. Patrick's bazaar have been awarded as follows:

Umbrella, Mary Joyce, Fletcher street; china tea set, M. Gorman, Common street; footstool, Mary Smith, Broadway; lady's hat, Maggie Casey, Willie street; tidy, Mrs. Higgins, Marion street; picture, Maggie Carroll, Adams street; sofa pillow, Marietta Crowley, Marion street; cushion, Frank Riley, Adams street; doll, Helen Chamberlain, N. H.; table, F. A. M. Tobin; picture, Mary Bambrick, Common street; tidy, James Connolly, John street; sofa pillow, Blanche Follansbee, Dracut; velvet rug, K. McCaraham, Linden street; chamber set, Mary Hennessy, Common street; barrel of flour Julia Moore, Exeter street; ton of coal, Clida Bean, Lincoln street; chair, Mary Kehill, Worthen street; oil painting, Hannah Welton, Dutton street; fruit knives, Maggie Dolan, East Merrimack street; velvet rug, Lizzie Sullivan, Franklin Court.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTION.

There were many communicants in the Catholic churches this morning, as this is the first Friday in the month. Tonight, special services to the Sacred Heart will be held in all the churches.

BRACE UP.

You are suffering. You do not know what is the matter with you. You are all run down, nervous, weak and broken in health. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the eminent and distinguished specialist, whose marvelous cures have astonished the world, has in his investigations, discovered medicines that are simply infallible in all cases of blood and nerve affliction and what are called chronic diseases. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter, free. Write to him and he will explain your case so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you, and he will cure you if you wish.

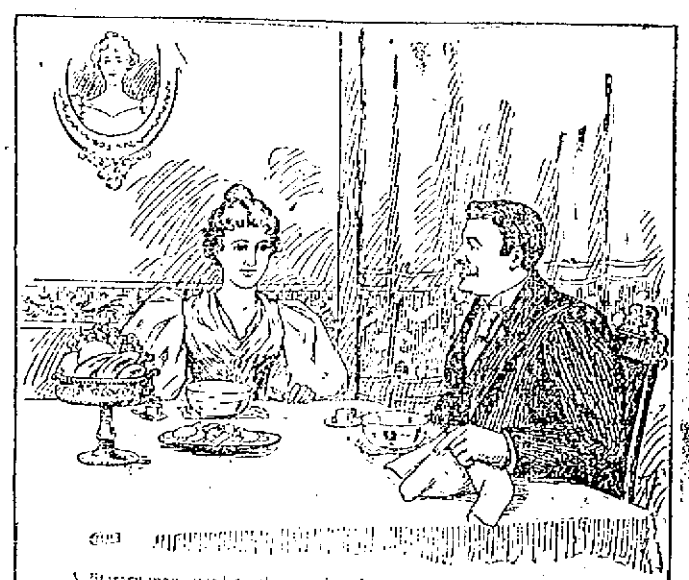
DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He had tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. It relieves instantly.—70.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 2, 1898. The committee on Public Service will give a hearing to parties interested on House Bill No. 595, relative to the qualifications of drivers of fire department throughout the Commonwealth, at Room No. 428 State House, on Tuesday, Mar. 8 at 11 o'clock a. m. Samuel H. George, Chairman. James P. Ramsay, Clerk of the Committee.

BOX PARTY AND DANCE WILL BE HELD on next Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows hall, Middlesex street. Tickets 15 cents.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.—STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 2, 1898. The Committee on Banks and Banking will give a hearing to parties interested in Part II of the report of the Commissioner of Savings Banks, relating to cooperative banks, at room No. 41, State House, on Tuesday, March 8, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. W. A. Whitcher, Chairman; Carleton F. How, Clerk of the Committee.



A literary man, noted for the exactness of expression and fond also of the pleasures of the table, in speaking of

RIPANS TABULES

says: "I couldn't recommend this remedy as heartily as I do if I didn't believe in it. I am not much of a medicine taker. I am opposed to medicine, on principle. There ought to be no need of medicine—just as there ought to be no poverty—but there is. If people lived right they would be well. Sunshine, air, exercise, fun, good food—plenty and not too much—are the best medicines, the natural ones; but men are tied to their desks, and women to their house cares, and both are tied to fashion. Civilized existence is artificial and needs artificial regulators. I recommend Ripans Tabules—and take them myself. I know they are both harmless and effective. (I know what they are made of.) They are the best remedy I know anything about for headaches, or indigestion, or biliousness, or any sort of sluggishness in the system. And they are in the handiest possible shape to carry in the pocket."

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE SPORT OF PIGEON SHOOTING.

A Popular Outdoor Amusement For Gentlemen of Wealth and Leisure.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Pigeon shooting is a sport that can only be indulged in by men who have considerable means and a fair amount of leisure time. Notwithstanding this fact, or perhaps just on account of the air of exclusiveness thus granted to the sport, live pigeon shooting is becoming

GEORGE S. M'ALPIN.

very popular in America. Almost every day new shooting or gun clubs are established in various parts of the country.

The sport has been transplanted to this country from England, where it is very fashionable among what is known there as the "upper ten thousand," that leisured class so prominent in the British isles. The Hurlingham club is the most famous English shooting club, and the rules formulated and used by that organization are the ones that govern contests in America as a rule. Every year there is held what is known as the international week of shooting, when the rank and fashion of England, forgetting for a few days its horror of the "massacre of doves," assembled to do honor to the occasion.

The representative gun club of the United States is the Carteret Gun club, whose grounds were for many years situated at Bayonne, N. J., but who have recently obtained magnificent quarters on Long Island, where there have been erected a fine clubhouse and all the appurtenances of a first class shooting club.

The Carteret Gun club is the only one recognized by foreigners, and its membership comprises most of the best known shots in the country.

Another well known club that includes among its members some famous pigeon shots is the Westminster Kennel club. But this club's special object is the improvement of the canine race, so that it does not rank as high as the Carteret club in the shooting line.

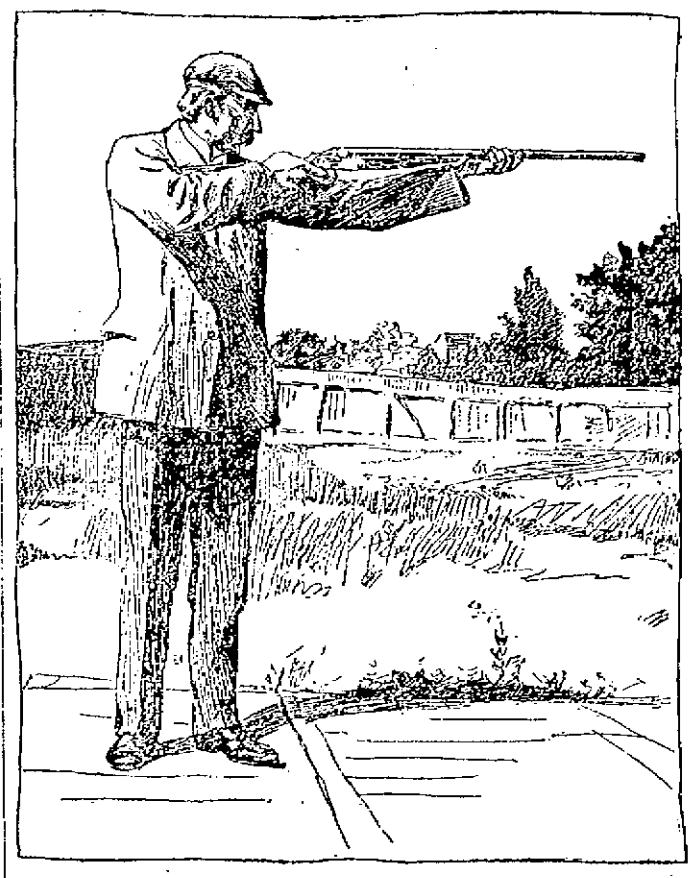
Of course there are a great many good shots in this country, some of them stars of the first magnitude, who are not men of leisure or even well off, but almost without exception these men are those who can earn their livelihood by means of their guns and as a rule represent some firm of gunmakers or an ammunition manufacturer and are paid for using and advertising some special brand of either.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to what should constitute an amateur shooter, for among pigeon shooters the rule that draws the line in most other sports would not fit the case. The men who shoot for the fun of the thing are the men who make the most money, as a rule, and who shoot for the largest stakes. Almost any day one may read of a match being contested between two or more men for a stake of $25 or $50 or maybe $100. Your gentleman shooter will not engage in a match for any such sum as that, however. Before he will test his skill in competition with some one else he demands that the stakes shall be at any rate $500 or $1,000 a side and often much higher.

After a great deal of talk and disputing it was finally decided that the professional shooters should consist of the men who are paid by some firm to shoot for them as an advertisement of their goods.

Some of the best known professional pigeon shots in America are Captain Brewer, Dr. Carver, J. A. R. Elliott, Fulford, Gilbert, Heikes and Dickey. Of course there are many other first rate shots, but these are probably the best. Captain Jack Brewer is undoubtedly the finest pigeon shot in the country, if not in the world. After gaining all the laurels in this country he went to England and beat all the crack shots there with ease. Unfortunately Captain Brewer has been ruled out of all competition in England and America for conduct unbefitting a gentleman.

When one tries to pick out the best pigeon shots among the amateurs, the task is a still more difficult one. However, without disparagement to any not mentioned, the following may be ranked as among the best: Edgar Gibbes Murphy, George Work, R. A. Welch, George S. McAlpin, H. Y. Dolan, L. T. Duryea and H. B. Gilbert.



CORRECT ATTITUDE FOR SHOOTING.

One of the best known shots in America is George Macalester, but he has long since retired, an unbeaten man. Macalester was undoubtedly a magnificent shot, but it must be acknowledged that since his time conditions have wonderfully changed and been made harder for the shooter.

Many men have essayed to fill the place left vacant by Macalester's retirement, but no one seemed to be able to fill the position until recently. Lately there has swept across the pigeon shooting firmament with the speed of the swiftest of low drivers a man whom many consider as a fit successor to Macalester. This is George S. McAlpin, who last year came second to Robert A. Welch at the amateur championship contest and would probably have been first but for the unfortunate fact that he lost his temper over a trifle the first day and thus spoiled his shooting.

At the contest for the amateur championship held on the 22d and 23d of last month at the grounds of the Carteret Gun club, T. D. Hooper won the title, with a score of 88. The competition was the keenest since the event became a fixture. McAlpin again finished in second place, a single point behind. "Bob" Welch, last year's champion, was third with 86. Before the last round McAlpin and Welch, who were tied for second place, agreed to divide second and third moneys. McAlpin killed his bird, but Welch failed to down his flier within the boundary.

McAlpin is the only amateur now shooting at 32 yards and has never been beaten in a match, though he has been up against some of the hardest men to defeat in this country.

His expertness is all the more wonderful owing to the fact that until only a little over two years ago he had never shot at live pigeons, all his shooting at his home in Georgia being done at clay pigeons. Any one who has done much shooting will readily see the handicap he was under and will appreciate all the more his wonderful skill acquired in so short a time.

In reply to the question as to how he became an expert so quickly, Mr. McAlpin said:

"There is only one way to become an expert pigeon shot, and that is by constant practice. I practice whenever I get a chance. Sometimes when I am in my bedroom and happen to notice my gun in the corner I get into position and aim at some object on the wall. Then I pull the trigger just as I would when at the traps. If after the trigger is pulled I find that my aim is still true, I know I am in trim, for if I can hold my gun steadily aimed while I pull the trigger at a pinhole on the wall it follows that I can do it at a much larger object farther away. The reason why a great many amateurs do not become experts is because they do not practice constantly.

"Another thing necessary to expertness is to stand in a proper position. Then, when properly placed and your gun ready, you can give the word and in whatever direction the bird may fly you can get a good shot at him. Most amateurs do not stand properly when shooting, consequently when the birds fly in certain directions they cannot get good shots at them. Jack Brewer showed me the proper position in which to stand one day, and I have never needed another lesson. However, as in most other sports, it is very hard to get amateurs to practice. They don't seem to realize what the word really means. Dr. F. C. Wilson of Savannah, the champion rifle shot of the United States, is a dentist and has very little spare time. His office window looks out in the direction of the largest church in the town, and he aims his gun at the bait on the steeple, and that is practically all the practice he ever gets.

"Last year I took the Yale university team in hand to train them for the intercollegiate shooting match. When I took charge of them, not one of the team could have made 50 per cent. They did not even know how to stand properly when shooting. They all improved wonderfully, but would not practice sufficiently, although they won the match."

Mr. McAlpin's first match was against Captain George W. Coulston at the New Utrecht Gun club, which he won by the score of 88-85. In November, 1896, he defeated John L. Winston, 93-91. The following January he shot one of the hardest matches ever decided in this country. It was against the celebrated George Work. There was a gale of wind blowing toward the birds, and as there was only a 30 yard boundary that fact in itself rendered it difficult. Besides that it was about 2 degrees above zero. McAlpin encountered hard luck from the very first. Three guns broke down on him in succession. The match was shot at the Westminster Gun club and was at 200 birds. McAlpin came out victor with the score of 151 to 142.

Another great match was against L. T. Duryea, which McAlpin won—91-88. Each man had retrieved 97 birds. Both scored 47 out of the last 50 birds, and McAlpin succeeded in killing the last 31 straight. Truly a great feat at 30 yard rise and 21 yard boundary.

At Riverton, N. J., he defeated T. S. Dando of Philadelphia in a double bird match, only one barrel allowed at each bird. The score was 80-73.

There have been several good offers made to McAlpin to go abroad and shoot in England and at Monte Carlo, but as yet he has not been able to accept owing to business, but hopes to do so in a few years.

There has been a good deal of talk, especially in England, lately of an English team being organized to visit America and also of an American team going over to England to take part in an international tournament there. If such a thing could take place, it would undoubtedly create an immense amount of interest, and once started would probably become an annual affair and possibly lead to a very interesting series of matches.

The annual international shoot at Monte Carlo brings together the crack pigeon shots of all countries except America. Only one of our representatives has ever distinguished himself there by winning the premier prize, and that was when Mr. George Lorillard won the Grand Prix away back in 1872, the year this great annual live bird shoot was established. This year the prize was captured by Carling, an Englishman, with a full score. His nearest opponent was the Italian, Marquis de Seragna, who missed his first bird. W. Rogers, the only American in the contest, retired after killing one bird and missing three.

The greatest pigeon shooting contest in the United States is the Grand American handicap. The sixth annual shoot of this contest will be held at Elkwood Park, N. J., on March 22, 23 and 24, and promises to surpass all previous tournaments of the kind, as a majority of the most celebrated pigeon shots in the country have sent in their entries.

The management at Elkwood is getting the grounds in readiness for an immense crowd of spectators, who will surely be present. The shooting box at Elkwood is unsurpassed anywhere in the world, and with three sets of traps and a dozen or more well trained retrieving dogs marvelously rapid shooting will result.

This year the Interstate association has increased the purse from $1,000 to $1,500, and the three high guns will receive purses—$600 to the first, $500 to the second and $400 to the third. The surplus will also be added to the purse and will be divided among the next high guns in a ratio yet to be decided upon.

A handsome sterling silver trophy will be given to the winner of the Grand American this year in addition to the $600. The entrance fee to the handicap is $25. The handicap ranges from 25 to 33 yards, with 50 yard boundary and a dead line at the 33 yard mark. Seven events are booked for the tournament.

The Grand American handicap will take place on Wednesday, the second day of the shoot, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, and if not concluded on that day will be resumed the following morning.

Last year there were 135 shooters in the Grand American handicap, and this year, from the present outlook, the number of entries will probably exceed 150.

BEN TAVIS.

Breeze Gladstone to Be Retired.

Breeze Gladstone, the famous Llewellen setter dog, belonging to Francis G. Taylor of Lansdowne, Pa., the champion prize winner at many trials, will not be entered again for trials by his owner. He is now 12 years old and partially blind, and Mr. Taylor has decided to retire him. He shows his age in his bearing, but is still the same handsome animal. The great setter has defeated during his career all the crack dogs in the country, both in the field and at bench shows. He has won 22 first prizes and many specials, among the most prominent of which were the $500 American Field cup, the $500 Pollemus cup and the New York Herald gold medal.

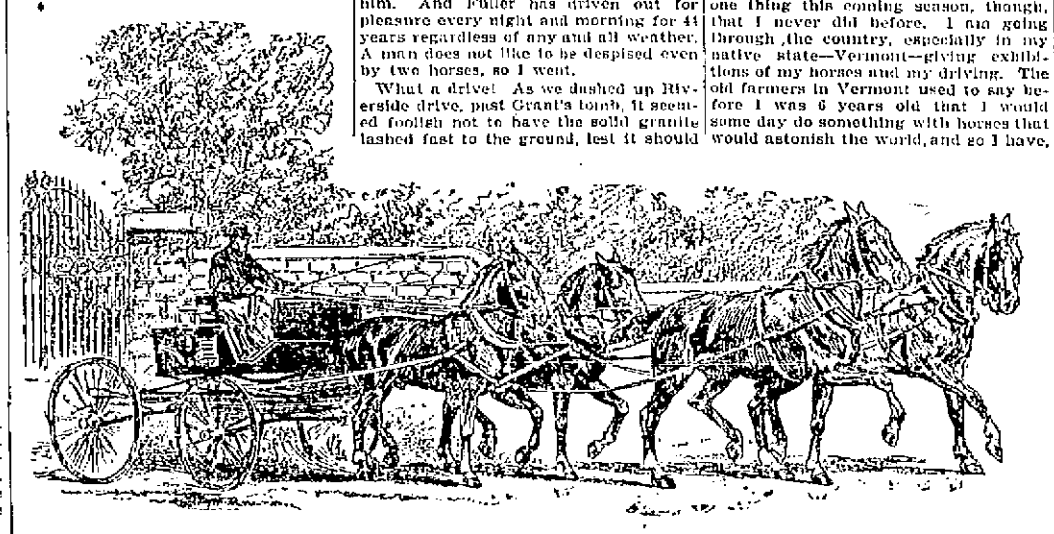
A FAMOUS DRIVER OF ROAD HORSES.

Lawson N. Fuller of New York and His Fast Team of Crack Roadsters.

New York, March 2.—The wind was tearing along seemingly at about 1,000 miles a minute and roaring like a wild beast, the other morning, when Lawson N. Fuller drove up to my door in an open sleigh, behind Dexter and Cricket, and shouted "Ready?"

It seemed far worse than midsummer madness to go driving for pleasure in a blizzard, but Dexter and Cricket are two old friends that any man must be proud of. They were plainly laughing at me and at the storm, as they champed and stamped with eager impatience to be off. They can do anything but talk, and Fuller swears they talk to him. And Fuller has driven out for pleasure every night and morning for 44 years regardless of any and all weather. A man does not like to be despised even by two horses, so I went.

What a drive! As we dashed up Riverside drive, past Grant's tomb, it seemed foolish not to have the solid granite lashed fast to the ground, lest it should blow away. Only when traveling "on the wind" was it possible to talk. Breaking the ice on my mustache I gasped out, "Do you honestly enjoy this?" It was a foolish question, for Lawson N. Fuller enjoys everything from a fight to a frugal midday meal—from a speculation in Sugar to a pretty woman's smile—from an angry debate in the mayor's office to the glad shouts of recognition that he gets from school children on every corner in Harlem, for the children all love him.



LAWSON N. FULLER AND HIS FOUR-IN-HAND.

"Enjoy it?" said Fuller. "Why, certainly! I was out driving three times the day of the blizzard of 1888, just as I have been every day for more than half a lifetime. And I don't reckon lifetimes the way the youngsters of 50 or 60 do. I am 74 years old, and I have been a driver for just 70 years. They call me a crank sometimes, but there's a mighty slight of method in my madness. If riding a hobby makes a man a crank I am certainly a crank. My hobby is horseflesh, and I claim to raise and drive the best horses in the world. I do it for my own amusement, though, and never race my horses nor bet a cent on any horse in any way.

"The only bet I ever did make on horses was one of a pound of chocolates with my daughter-in-law. She had heard me telling some pretty well known horsemen that I could drive a team of six horses a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds and had heard them laugh at me and call me crazy. She asked me privately afterward if I could really do it, and I told her I would do it next day. She bet a pound of chocolates I couldn't, and I did it in 3:01¾.

"I hold the record on driving six and eight horses. The six I have driven in 2:56½, and the eight I have driven in 3:18¼. I can lower either record at any time and will do so next summer, but I am in no hurry about it. What's the use in lowering your own record all the time when there is no one but yourself to beat it. I am going to do one thing this coming season, though, that I never did before. I am going through the country, especially in my native state—Vermont—giving exhibitions of my horses and my driving. The old farmers in Vermont used to say before I was 6 years old that I would some day do something with horses that would astonish the world, and so I have, but I didn't expect to wait till I was 70 before doing it.

"Feeling the way I do about horses, naturally I could not be contented to drive any but the best, and I honestly believe my horses are the best in the world. I breed them myself on my farm in Vermont. That nigh horse, Dexter, there I love better than I ever loved anything else on four legs excepting his father, who was Fuller's George. George is dead now, and he lies buried on my farm near the old house. There is a marble slab over his grave with the inscription, 'My Pet George.' I never go up there without sitting down by his grave and dropping a few real tears to his memory. He was never once headed in the eight years I drove him in Harlem lane. Dexter is now 18 years old, though he still looks and acts like a colt. And he has more intelligence than most men. Horses, anyhow, know more than men do. I never punish a horse if I can help it, and I never had to punish one more than twice in all my experience. But then when I do punish I do it very severely. I lick thunder out of them, and they don't want any more of it.

"Eighteen years ago I said that I would take Fuller's George to Vermont, and by crossing the Hambletonian stock with Messenger or Morgan mares I would produce horses that would beat the world if taken all round. I claim to have done it, and as proof I point to the eight that I drive together. I challenge any man in the world to beat them. Six of them I raised myself, and the other two are of the same blood. Dexter was sired by Fuller's George, and he by old George Wilkes. Cricket was sired by Fuller's George, and his dam was a Vermont Morgan mare. Flora was sired by Dexter and is out of a Vermont Morgan mare. Snip, who is Flora's mate, was sired by a son of old Hambletonian, and her dam was a Morgan mare. Fleetwing and Fleetwood, the next pair, are Hambletonian on both sides. Their grandsire was old Hambletonian, and their sires were bred from Messenger mares. Sir Walter was sired by old Sir Walter. Peacock is a Hambletonian, with a pedigree as long as your arm, and his dam was a Messenger mare. Wilkes, whom I keep for emergencies, in case any one of the team goes lame, was sired by Fuller's George, and his dam was Black Diamond. So you see I stick to my favorite breed. I have usually anywhere from 12 to 30 horses on hand, but just now have only 12."

DAVID A. CURTIS.

Pacemaking Troubles.

The question that is bothering the cycle racing men and promoters just now is how to overcome the advantage one rider has over another through ability to get together and hold a well drilled pacing team and how to overcome the disadvantage of single pacemaking in short distance races. In considering the question of pacemaking it should be clearly understood that the conditions of a race and the conditions of a time trial are totally different.

In a race it is very essential that the conditions should be equally fair for each man, but in a time trial speed only is to be considered, and any means to accomplish the desired result are allowable.

In a race, unless it be a short sprint, total absence of pacing introduces unfairness, as it means that some one of the competitors must suffer the disadvantage of being unpaced. This pacing, however, although introduced to equalize matters, has in effect resulted in the grossest unfairness that has ever been attributed to any competitive sport.

Pacing in races, instead of equalizing matters so that each man has an equal chance, has developed so that one man has had the pacing to himself.

A tandem paced race is unfair unless each man has tandems, and this rule applies to all other styles of pacing machines. The race is unfair unless each rider has the same kind of multicycles.

Will Ask Aid of Congress.

Colonel L. M. Hamburger, the official representative of the Amateur Athletic union to the Paris exposition, will press upon the attention of congress the need of appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of an American athletic team to the international championships which are to be held at Paris during the exposition of 1900.

Should congress fail to respond to the moderate request of the A. A. U., it is very probable that the states and cities having representatives on the all American team will be asked to contribute something toward the general expense. Mr. C. C. Hughes, a prominent member of the A. A. U., recently remarked that the whole civilized world is now interested in physical culture, and congress should recognize its importance by having the best America can produce at the French fair. The municipal authorities of several American cities are now encouraging athletics in the form of open air gymnasiums, and there would be nothing improper in congress making an appropriation for aiding an American team.

BASEBALL TEAM OF THE U. S. S. MAINE.

Bloomer, Right Field. Hauck, Center Field. Hough, First Base. Lambert, Pitcher.
Tinsman, Left Field. Newton, Third Base. Merz, Short Stop. Marsden, Catcher.
Gorman, Second Base (Captain). Bierman, Manager. Sharkey, Mascot.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Proprietor.

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Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

ANY TWO

The Sun has a larger circulation than any two papers published in Lowell. It is the best and cheapest advertising medium in the city.

The real cost of advertising is not the price per inch, but the price per inch per thousand papers.

See The Point?

BARNES' EXECUTION.

Lorenzo Barnes has paid the penalty of his crime after every available legal process has been resorted to in his behalf. The plea of mental irresponsibility was put forward by his counsel, and a committee of experts was appointed to examine him and decide upon this point. They decided that he was sane and everybody who had known him acknowledged that this decision, like the verdict and subsequent sentence, was just. Barnes seemed to be wholly unswayed by any moral principle or sense of right. He possessed a stolidity of manner that seemed to indicate that he did not fully realize his position, but this was his natural bent.

His motive for the crime was robbery; his defense was more plausible and ingenious than a half crazy man could invent, and while it is regrettable that his execution was demanded by the ends of justice, yet it was necessary for the protection of society. It is safe to predict that the number of recent executions in this state and the other convictions for murder still pending, will have a deterrent effect that will lessen the number of wilful murders within the confines of this state.

A YEAR IN OFFICE.

The McKinley administration has completed a year in charge of the government, and despite the many promises made of coming prosperity, still the country is laboring underlng a business depression, the ruinous effects of the gold standard, low wages and want of employment. It was announced from every stump in the land that McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity. The people of the country, tired of hard times and idleness, took the politicians at their word, nominated McKinley and elected him. On March 4th, one year ago, he was inaugurated as president, and since that time what has been accomplished? The country was told that even the nomination of McKinley would bring better times, would inspire the confidence necessary to bring about a revival of business, but the prediction has not been verified. Mr. McKinley was placed at the head of the government where he had every opportunity possible to improve business throughout the country. A special session of congress was called, but Speaker Reed refused to consider any other business except the Dingley bill while it was pending in the United States senate. The Dingley bill was flaunted to the country as the sure means of reviving business. It was railroaded through congress without an opportunity for discussion; the schedules were made out by the corporations and trusts of the country, each writing what it wanted in the bill. This was absolutely a surrender of the government to the trusts and combines that have been oppressing the people for years. In stead of standing for the interests of the people, President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Speaker Reed, Tom Platt and the other political bosses of the republican party united in carrying this measure through congress not for the benefit of the people at large, but for the trusts that had contributed largely to the success of the republican party and the election of "the advance agent of prosperity." It was simply a selling out of the government to the monopolies of the land. What was the result? What could be expected from such a measure? In the first place it failed to produce the necessary revenue; in the second place it cut off export trade, and thirdly it failed to bring about an improvement in business or a relief of the business depression.

In the face of all this, President McKinley came out and retracted his ante-election claims, saying that the administration could not improve business, that it remains entirely with the people of the country to bring back the prosperity they had lost.

The several measures that had been promised by the republican party were then brought up in congress. The bill for the establishment of postal savings banks was taken up and soon afterwards laid aside, the proposed bankruptcy law was treated in a similar way, the Lodge immigration bill was taken up and also shelved under the force of public opinion, the republican party feeling that to push it at this juncture would injure their chances in the coming congressional election. Hence it appears that with the exception of passing the Dingley bill there has been no measure of importance adopted by the administration thus far.

To show what the effect of the Dingley bill has been, we have but to point to the sweeping reduction in wages, not only in New England, but in other parts of the country; to the numerous bank failures that have brought ruin upon many enterprising concerns throughout the country; to the number of idle factories, and the millions of idle men seeking employment throughout the country. These are the fruits of the first year's administration of the republican party, but this is not all. The country is now involved in humiliating complication with Spain, and has the double mortification of seeing the secretary of the navy and the president himself wheedling out of the responsibility resting upon them to demand reparation from Spain for the calamity which befell the battleship Maine. The administration's policy on this question is in a line with its cowardly attitude in standing quietly by while 50,000 people starve to death in Cuba, owing to Spanish cruelty. If these be the fruits of the first year of McKinley's administration, it is difficult to expect much in the succeeding years, and it is only by forcing the administration, however unwilling, into the discharge of its duty that greater ruin and humiliation may be averted.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the cause of the Maine disaster is progressing slowly and the conviction is growing that while the commission will hold back the news as long as possible in order to avoid hasty action, the report will be that the Maine was destroyed by external causes and that Spain will be asked to pay damages. Failing to do so, she will be compelled to abandon Cuba, but there will be nothing sudden in the action of this government. The United States can choose its own good time for bringing Spain to account for the loss of the Maine. Therefore, there is no immediate danger of war.

If the town of Dracut will elect James McMannon, as selectman, it will make no mistake. Mr. McMannon is an enterprising citizen as will readily be seen from the progress he has made since he located in Dracut. He has one of the best green houses and horticultural displays to be seen anywhere around Lowell.

The light is breaking over New Bedford. It looks as if the strike would be settled next week.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Pawtucket Times—At the rate the Maine is sinking into the mud, the final session of the court of inquiry may have to be held in China.

Pawtucket Tribune—Of course the administration should understand one thing and that is that the people of this country have become tired of the slurs and insults of Spanish dudes. And whether it be polite or not, the Americans will insist on a vulgar fight when these insults are carried too far and become so general that they are a causus belli with the diplomatic fripperies torn off.

New Bedford Standard—The Boston license commissioners are going to mark up the prices of licenses in some of the classes. It is estimated that an increased revenue of rather more than $00,000 will result. Nobody has yet found out just how much money there is for the public treasury in the liquor business but the Boston commissioners are on the way to obtaining that information.

Haverhill Gazette—The eagerness of Wall street to pour millions into the lap of the government in this hour of its supposed great need is suspicious. Of course these patriotic money lenders will be willing to put up the long green without any other consideration save the promise of the government to pay the loan back. That is to say, there will be no interest-bearing-bond attachment.

Bangor Commercial—England is about to add 24,000 extra men to her army and her naval expenditures for 1898 will be larger than those of any other year in her history. Thus England maintains peace by keeping herself in readiness for the other thing. As the Commercial pointed out in its editorial of a few days since, to be well prepared for war is the surest means of preventing it.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—The vast superiority of the United States over Spain is one reason why a war with it should be avoided, if it can be consistently. Firmness, but not irritating bluster, should characterize Americans in the present crisis.

Springfield Republican—"I want the people of this state to know that I am not the only anarchist in the republican party," says Governor Pingree of Michigan in explanation of his intention to distribute 20,000 copies of General Harrison's speech on tax-dodging.

First class job printing done at this office.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

BUSINESS INTEREST.

HOW IT WAS REPRESENTED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Who Were the "Disinterested Business Men" Who "Represented Every Interest of the People?"—Ridpath's Ringing Reply to George W. Julian.

I believe the way of deliverance has already been indicated in the concerted action of the business men of the country which has been set on foot. These men represent every material interest of the people of the United States. They are attached to different political parties, but are not place seekers and have been selected on account of their fitness to deal with our financial difficulties intelligently and in a dispassionate and nonpartisan spirit. They will be able to bring together and duly consider the opinions and wishes of every section of the Union and can thus embody and give expression to the public opinion of the nation. That opinion will be respected because it will have power. Congress, of course, will have to embody in legislation whatever financial reforms may be deemed necessary, but it will not refuse to give heed to the deliberate judgment of a large body of well informed and disinterested business men representing every interest of the people and earnestly striving for their welfare.—George W. Julian.

The fact referred to by Mr. Julian in the words "the concerted action of the business men of the country" was the holding in the city of Indianapolis in December of 1896 of a so called business men's convention. The convention was called for the ostensible purpose of originating a scheme for the alleged "reform" of the currency system of the United States. But, whatever may have been the terms of the convocation, it was a gathering of goldbugs, pure and simple. The movement, in the first place, was principally promoted by a little auriferous newspaper whose Calvinistic viscera have not in the last ten years sufficiently relaxed to assimilate a drop of milk. It was also promoted and indeed fathered by a certain profound financier with the tremendous name of Hanna. This discoverer of golden apples was not the all powerful Marcus Aurelius, but another whose cognomen was Hugh. He had been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and imagined that his mission in the world was to rescue the American people from the peril and crime of transacting their business and paying their debts with the dollar of the law and the contract.

From such origins the "convention of disinterested business men" was projected. It had its political motive in the purpose to make of President William McKinley a subservient vassal of the money power. I dare say that of the 6,500,000 American freemen who supported William Jennings Bryan for the presidency not a single representative was sent to the Indianapolis convention, and yet, according to Mr. Julian, it was "nonpartisan!"

In that convention at Indianapolis every form of goldbuggery known to the ingenuity of the money oligarchy was represented. The board of trade was there. The banker was there in chief. The syndicate and the trust were there. The railroad management was there—and presidents. The corporation, in all its protean forms, was there. The insurance company and the bucket shop were there. The money bag was there. Several species of merchants who permit their bankers and the goldite newspapers to do their daily thinking for them were there. But the rank and file of the merchants were not there. As for the American people at large, they had no more voice in the Indianapolis convention, no more influence in determining its action, than had the tribes of Tahiti in determining the course of the Napoleonic wars. It is the absolute truth that the people of the United States were not only totally unrepresented in that convention, but they were belied by its every utterance.

The men who composed that body were the respectabilities of society. They were good, "sleek headed men, and such as sleep o' nights," but not one of them represented the producers, the legitimate tradesmen or the millions of wage earners of the United States. The convention was the convention of a class. It presumed to call itself a "business" convention, as though business consisted—and consists—in the manipulation of money, in speculative schemes, in the inflation of stocks and in the corrupt gambling of the produce market. To be sure, the Indianapolis convention has had great need of advocates and apologists. It has possessed, however, the ready means of procuring both. The goldite party in the year 1896 was not wanting in resources. It had everything to offer—everything except truth. There is a tradition that funds were literally subscribed in order to "preserve the national honor."

I may not pass from this branch of the subject without noting that the Indianapolis "business" convention, notwithstanding the fact that all the desiccated vitals of it were brought to the capital of Indiana already prepared in the pockets of the managers, came near exploding in the very hands of the makers and in the very act of its existence. All the compressive force of the money power was necessary in order to confine the volcano and force back its lava through subterranean fissures into the sea. The enterprise, however, was carried through, and the convention got itself into the shape of its preconcerted resolutions and its committee of fifteen.

Such were the root and origin of the monetary commission, which, in the first place, constituted itself without warrant of law, then established itself in the District of Columbia, and finally laid siege to the government of the United States. By this presumptuous and self created body the McKinley administration has been literally beleaguered since the first day of its existence. The monetary commission is as much an extraneous force brought to bear on the government for an unholy purpose as is the Whisky ring or the Sugar trust. The Credit Mobilier of 1872 had just as much warrant for its existence and a much more moral purpose for its motive and end.

There never was in the history of the United States an outside clique of interested schemers engaged in a more nefarious intrigue than is the monetary commission which is now, under the specious cover of interest in the public welfare, bringing all the momentum of the money power to bear on the representatives of the people to force them to the registration of one more false statute against the rights and interests of the nation. This commission pretends to be representative of the "business interests" of the United States. Of what business interests? The business interests represented by this body are precisely those that are too much represented already. They are the business interests of the money oligarchy, of the banks, of the stock exchanges, of the syndicates and trusts, of the railroads and telegraphs, with their watered stocks and inhuman unconcern for the welfare of anybody but themselves.

We have had enough of this "business interest" business! The thing palls upon us. Our true business interests are simply the honest affairs of the American people as a whole. They are the interests, first of all, of our producers, of the 58 per cent of us who are still under the cheerful necessity of doing something in order to live, of the miners and manufacturers, of the small tradesmen and of all those plain and honest folk who contribute of their brain and brawn to the welfare of this nation. The enumeration does not include a single monopolist, speculator or gambler.

The government, however, is now, we repeat, in a state of siege. The so called monetary commission has taken possession of the gates of the city, and the supreme power of this great nation is besieged. The administration is a willing captive. The administration agrees that the siege shall continue. The administration gave the signal for the siege to begin. The administration is as willingly cooped up as was Bazaine in Metz. Never before was there exhibited so great an anxiety in the capital of a nation to be besieged. The monetary commission as an aggressive power forced itself into recognition at noonday on the 4th of last March. The putty man of the White House has recommended it to the consideration of congress! He has recommended the atrocious scheme—very mildly, it is true—which came from the hands of this commission under the monstrous pretense of being a "reform of the currency!" It is a reform of the currency indeed! It is such a reform as was perhaps never before openly proposed in a civilized state for the further spoliation of the people. The madness of this monetary commission is equal to its arrogance. Its folly is not surpassed by its contempt for the real interests of the nation. The measures which this commission has formulated are the most destructive and ruinous as well as the most hypocritical series of propositions that were ever, in daylight or in darkness, invented for the betrayal of a great people.

All of these astounding facts are known and recognized by the well informed and patriotic part of our people. The goldite newspapers have, as a matter of course, taken up the work of the monetary commission and are promoting it all they can. They may be depended upon in this case, as in all cases, to do whatever is in their power to bring further disaster and slavery upon the people of the United States.—John Clark Ridpath in Arena.

A Firm Policy Needed.

Senator Harris of Kansas, concluding a comprehensive and unanswerable argument against the efforts of the reorganization committee to defraud the government out of $7,000,000 in the Kansas Pacific railway matter, says:

"If the government had when the payment of the debt first came up for consideration simply adopted a firm and positive policy and let the debtor company be fully convinced that the government would not consent to the loss of a single dollar, the whole matter would have been adjusted and settled without any turmoil or confusion or this endless crimination and recrimination.

"A straightforward, simple, positive insistence upon the government rights was all that was ever necessary in adjusting these debts.

"I do not desire to withhold any credit whatever which may be due to the administration for responding to public sentiment. The Cleveland administration was so wholly defiant of all public opinion and sentiment that I am willing to give every possible praise to the administration that, finding public sentiment to be thoroughly aroused, has had the wisdom and the honesty to do something in response to a power which is greater than senates, greater than presidents, and is and should always be the supreme authority."

Corporations and the People.

The local public has become accustomed recently to hearing street railway officials declare that the operation of public lines of transit is a matter of mutual benefit to the corporations and to the city. They are fond of repeating that their railways "do more for the city than the city has done for the street railways;" hence, it is argued, the question of giving compensation should be decided very much by what the corporations see fit to give.

No thinking person will be deceived by this distortion of the facts. The effort to regard the franchise question as based on a mutual exchange of favors will fool nobody. When a street railway official talks in this vein, he is merely trying to divert attention from the real merits of the case. Remember that the streets belong to the people, that the people have the right to demand a return for the use of their own property and that the corporations, so far from accepting the franchises on a basis of "mutual benefit," took them for the sole and simple purpose of making money. The idea of "doing something" for the city never entered their heads until they found the people awakening to their rights as owners of the streets.—Chicago Record.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Backey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

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"Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after-dinner pill.

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Our new Instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.

New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 4 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

A. R. ROGERS, Manager.

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Genuine Bock Beer

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We also have it on draught in the retail department.

The reputation of this bock is already too well established to require an elaborate exploitation of its merits.

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OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

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$30 WEEKLY GIVING AWAY TOILET Soaps and Extracts. Samples free. E. K. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE SAMPLE patches; $8 per week; no canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 29th street, N. Y.

LADIES SEND ME DATE OF YOUR birth, lock of hair. I will predict your future in love, family, business, money and health, give you pen picture of future husband, wife or sweetheart affinity, and give you book telling how to read people's minds, influence them to love or obey you. All postpaid, 10c. silver, or I will send all above with new Marriage Guide, volume of Female Secrets and Dream Book, for 20 cents. Prof. B. B. Argo, Box 1207 Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—MONEY LIKE HOT CAKES. Costs agents two cents, sells for ten cents. Send four cents for agents sample and instructions. Excelsior Cement Co., Westfield, Mass.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 155 Merrimack street.

$800 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Canny Gas Retort in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $50 to $100 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $300 TO take half interest and open office in this city to represent Philadelphia manufacturing company. Must have good references and be reliable. Large income assured to the right man. Address R—, room Manufacturing company, 536-538 York avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER PUP, WHITE with black spots. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 26 Second street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A MODERN NEW FLAT OF 5 rooms, pantry and bath room, set tubs, hot and cold water. Apply cor. Gorham and Auburn streets.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 50c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Marine Lupien's, 335 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

$1.50 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included, until March 15th. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 238 Middlesex street.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life. Will be here until March 6. 21 Appleton street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 95 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

SIX PRIVATE LESSONS WITH MUSIC $2.50; Waltz, Schottische and Two-step guaranteed. Prof. Lester, 56 Read street.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, a ten room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $900. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage, 21 Stanford street, on line of cars. Terms easy. Buy of owner, G. H. Davis, 153 Woodward avenue.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred F. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and barber parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED—HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel, can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHOUT board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 262 Fayette street.

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Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room. Kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1803. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you'll miss it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 5025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 205 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.

A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, Old Post Office.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 5 ... Mass. Corp. Has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 405-4.

Light As Day

Acme Gas Burners

Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,

ONLY 59c.

Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. RYAN, Man.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Sack Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

Three Money Savers

One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 90c. a pair.

1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.

1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50 today $1.25.

J. J. LONERGAN

215 DUTTON STREET.

FOR Spring Cleaning

Whitewashers, Kalsominers and Painters should see our stock and get our prices for

Brushes, Plastico, Paris White, Lime, Glue, Fresco Colors,

and all the requisites for spring work.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock

and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $1.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gents' board per week, $3.00. Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket 7 dinners for $1.25. Come and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

MAKING BIG GUNS AND ARMOR PLATE FOR UNCLE SAM.

A Thousand Men Are Working Night and Day at the Bethlehem Iron Works.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A thousand men are working in three shifts night and day in the great shops at South Bethlehem, Pa., getting ready guns for coast defense and for our ships. More than $1,000,000 worth of war material is under contract to the Bethlehem Iron works, and the furnaces are kept roaring for the 24 hours in every day. They are not in full operation, though, for they employ on private contracts and government work together nearly 4,000 men.

President Linderman, the head of the great company, is in Washington much of the time in consultation with the authorities at the capital, at the war department and at the navy department, while General Manager Sayre keeps his eye on the huge hammers and presses and the enormous lathes which are pounding and squeezing and cutting the great engines of war into shape.

Four army and navy officers are constantly superintending the work for the government, testing it and approving it before it is accepted and paid for. Captain J. Walker Benet is in charge of the army inspection and Lieutenant W. M. Irwin of the inspection for the navy.

While they are on contracts for the government the Bethlehem works are practically part of the army and navy establishment. In fact, the government could seize them in any great emergency and operate them entirely for its own benefit. When the controversy over the price of armor plate arose in congress, this was advocated by some radical members, but it was never considered seriously. Only a war emergency would warrant the government in taking possession of the plant. But precautions are taken that it shall not be open to general inspection, and it requires some diplomacy to obtain from the office of the president one of the yellow slips of paper admitting you to the works. Without this pass you would be stopped by one of the watchmen and turned away. A high board fence surrounds the works, and at every gate sits a man in a boxhouse to see that no strangers without permission from the authorities enter the grounds. Watchmen guard the shops also, and they punch holes in your pass to show that it has been used.

On yellow slip No. 951, signed by Robert P. Linderman, president, I went through the great shops and watched every step of the operation of making one of the great guns which are to keep foreign battleships at a respectful distance from our coast in time of war.

This pass read:

THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

No. 951.

Admit bearer to the following departments:

Machine Shop No. 2. Machine Shop No. 3.
Forge Building. Hammer Building.
Carbonizing Plant. Plate Mill.

ROBERT P. LINDERMAN,
President.

Good this day only.

Let me tell you briefly what war work the Bethlehem works are doing for our army and navy before I begin to describe the progress of a piece of metal from the furnace to the finished gun.

The government of the United States has its own gun factories, one at the navy yard in Washington, the other at Watervliet arsenal, New York. It has no means of making castings for great guns, however, and no armor plate factory. It has to get its armor plate from private contractors, and the parts of its great guns come from one or other of the great steel works of Pennsylvania. The greatest of these works is at Bethlehem, and here are made the castings for the guns which are turned out at the Washington navy yard and at Watervliet and many finished guns as well.

The contract on which the works are now engaged is for twenty-five 8 inch, fifty 10 inch, twenty-five 12 inch guns and one 16 inch gun for seacoast defense, of which the 8 inch guns and some of the 10 inch guns have been delivered; for eighteen 10 inch and five 12 inch disappearing gun carriages, of which 12 of the 10 inch carriages have been delivered; for gun forgings for the navy, of which the large guns are to be completed at the Washington navy yard and the 4 inch guns at Bethlehem, and to finish up the armor for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky.

That doesn't look like a very big contract. But bear in mind Secretary Long's estimate that each of the 10 inch guns on the Maine was worth $43,500, and the contract begins to assume a greater importance. Figure that the castings for a 12 inch gun are worth $42,000 and that it takes $10,000 more to assemble the parts and "machine" them, that the 16 inch gun now making at Bethlehem will cost the government at least $175,000 before it is completed and that every ton of the armor plate made for our battleships is worth $110, and the work being done there assumes immense importance. What its importance to us in time of war may be is something beyond computation. It was not so many years ago that we had to get our castings from abroad, and in time of war without the great Pennsylvania steel works which now supply this material we should be unable to go on with the preparation of heavy ordnance. This is the more serious in view of the fact that the great modern gun must be rebuilt after 300 shots and is useless after 500 or 600 have been fired.

The armor plant of the Bethlehem works alone cost $4,000,000. The whole works are worth more than twice that sum, and this enormous, costly plant is at the service of the government at any time.

There is not much that is picturesque about the exterior of a great gun plant. There are groups of buildings—the longest of them 1,320 feet—coal begrimed, of the simplest type of architecture and surmounted by tall chimneys, from some of which fire and smoke are pouring. The buildings at Bethlehem if put end to end would stretch out for nearly three miles, and the grounds around them are more than a mile long. The works stand on a bluff overlooking the river. Beside them run the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and the Bethlehem Iron works is a regular station on that road, a town of itself.

Between the buildings is a network of tracks connecting with the railroad company's yards. These tracks connect with all the great buildings, so that coal and metal can be delivered from the mine directly at the point where they are needed and the product of the works can be taken from the finishing shop direct to its destination. Among the buildings runs also a narrow gauge road, on which a dummy engine switches cars from one house to the other, for you must remember that a 12 inch gun weighs 127,680 pounds, and in handling first its parts as they are developed and then the completed gun enormous power must be used.

Scattered here and there about the yards are piles of debris, pieces of molds, and near the casting house are great castings, whose jackets are being cooled by a stream of water previous to their removal.

The system of transportation extends into the shops and through them, and in the foundry, the forge building and building with the large one, which are in use to shape the massive castings, but most of the work on the gun castings is done by steady pressure and not by blows. The great presses—one of them exerts a pressure of 14,000 tons—are as spectacular as the hammers. But most impressive of all is the casting room, where molten metal flows in a shower of sparks from furnaces and bubbles, seething and glowing, in the molds.

Ingots for the great coast defense guns are made at Bethlehem from Whitworth open hearth steel by the fluid compressed process. What Whitworth open hearth steel is you can learn from your encyclopedia. I shall tell you only how it looks, first as it becomes a fluid in the glow of the great gas furnace and then as it passes to the molds in the pit below the building floor.

The furnaces are at the top of the gloomy building. It is a long building, dimly lighted, black with coal dirt, and showers dust and soot on you as you enter it. Working about a steel furnace is a smutty business, and the gases from coal and metal make it a suffocating business too.

You can look into the furnaces where the steel is melting through little holes, but you must look through blue glass if you would save your eyes from a glare more brilliant than the sun. Through this glass you look on a sea of violet white, dazzlingly brilliant, tossing and spurting above the furnace flame. This sea is being raised slowly to a temperature of 2,870 degrees F. When it has reached this point and a little has been drawn off and tested chemically, the mouth of the furnace is opened, and, flowing like a living flame, sending showers of sparks in all directions, the metal runs down into a "ladle." This ladle is so named from the office it performs, but in general appearance it is unlike any ladle you have ever seen. It is a tank about seven feet cube, with an opening at the top and, unlike the ladle of household use and fame, an opening at the bottom. This tank runs on wheels of steel on tracks which are laid on each side of the casting pit. It holds 30 tons of molten metal.

When the ladle is full, it is run down the track to the place where the mold is lying ready. Men, walking at each side, pry with crowbars of iron under the wheels, keeping at a respectful distance from the superheated tank. In this way the ladle is pushed along, and the crowbars block the wheels when the vent is just above the opening in the casting box intended to receive the metal. Then a man standing beside the ladle turns an upright wheel, like the pilot's wheel on a ship, but made of iron and smaller, and without a sound the thick golden stream pours from the bottom of the ladle into the box. Showers of sparks fly from it and play about the men who are watching the flow. They look like an exhibition of Chinese fireworks, but they cannot be very dangerous, for the men face them without flinching, every eye but the pilot's fixed on the top of the box.

"Ho-o-o!" cry a half dozen voices, and the pilot puts his helm a-starboard, and the flow of metal stops. In the opening at the top of the casting box the metal, glowing still with its temperature only 100 degrees less than when it came from the furnace, is tossing and throwing its tiny waves upward, as though seeking to escape.

The casting box is mounted on wheels, which run on another track laid in the pit. Down this track it is rolled until it reaches a hydraulic press. The plunger of this press is inserted in the top of the box, the bed of the press is moved up from below under enormous pressure, and the great ingot is compressed, while flaming gas bursts from the sides of the mold. In England the pressure at this stage of the process is applied from above.

This compression makes the lump of metal homogeneous. Before the hydraulic press was used 40 per cent of every ingot had to be cut off from the top, because that part was porous. Now only a small stub, or sinking head, is left at the top, and that, with the piece cut from the bottom of the ingot to remove impurities which may have settled in the mold, is no more than 13 per cent of the whole casting.

The ingot is left in the press for some time after the gases have ceased to escape. Then it is taken outside the furnace room, and two days later the mold is broken away, the inner jacket adhering to the metal. This jacket is removed in a great lathe, and the defective part of the ingot is cut away. Now it is ready to be made into a tube for a great gun.

The first step in the forging is to make a hole in the big steel block. Sometimes this hole is bored on a lathe. These gun lathes are enormous machines. There is one at Watervliet arsenal which weighs 560,000 pounds. The process of cutting a hole through the ingot cold is much slower, however, than punching a hole through the hot metal, and, though cutting is preferred, when the works are running under pressure, as they now are, the ingots are usually punched out.

A great crane comes down the shop and picks up the 35 ton casting with what looks like a pair of exaggerated ice tongs. This crane runs on an elevated track. It runs up and down and across the shop under the direction of an engineer, who sits in a little box at the top of the building and travels with it. At the movement of a lever it runs this way or that, or it raises or lowers the clamps which hang suspended from it by a chain whose links are an inch thick. It works as easily and smoothly and surely as the sand dredge that you may have seen working in a harbor or the crane that picks up boxes and barrels at a wharf and drags them into the hold of a vessel. The 60,000 pounds which hang between the jaws of its clamp are as little to it apparently as a block of wood. It picks up the great casting and puts it down on a car, which carries it to the furnace room. There a mandrel is put through it, and it is hoisted by another crane and swung into the mouth of the furnace. As it settles down the mandrel—a long, straight shaft of metal—is tilted until the casting slides off the end and settles on the bottom of the furnace.

When the casting has reached the temperature for forging, the crane lowers the mandrel into the furnace, drops it into the hole in the casting and tilts it until the casting rests on it horizontally. Then it is lifted from the furnace, swung outward and run down the room to one of the great hydraulic presses. This press is sometimes called a "hugger," I believe, though it pats and squeezes the metal rather than hugs it.

The presses used in the forging of gun tubes have a pressure of 2,000 to 5,000 tons. There is an immense frame of steel, within it a plate and above that a plunger which works by hydraulic pressure. A crossbar at the end of this plunger covers the breadth of the open space between the supporting pillars of the press. A little army of men guides the mandrel on which the casting hangs. Hydraulic lifts hold it in position, turn it over and move it backward and forward on the bedplate. As it moves and turns the plunger goes down and up, and the crossbar kneads it and pats it and squeezes it just as you might pat and squeeze and mold with your fingers a piece of dough. The great white mass radiates heat which is not altogether ungrateful on a midwinter day, though I am not prepared to say that I should like it so close to me even with the thermometer at zero. In the summer the men who guide the end of the mandrel and the man who scrapes the scale from the mass with a flat ended poker as it goes through the press must lead lives of great suffering. Near the furnaces in the summer months the heat is something awful, and men work stripped to their waists bathed constantly in their own sweat.

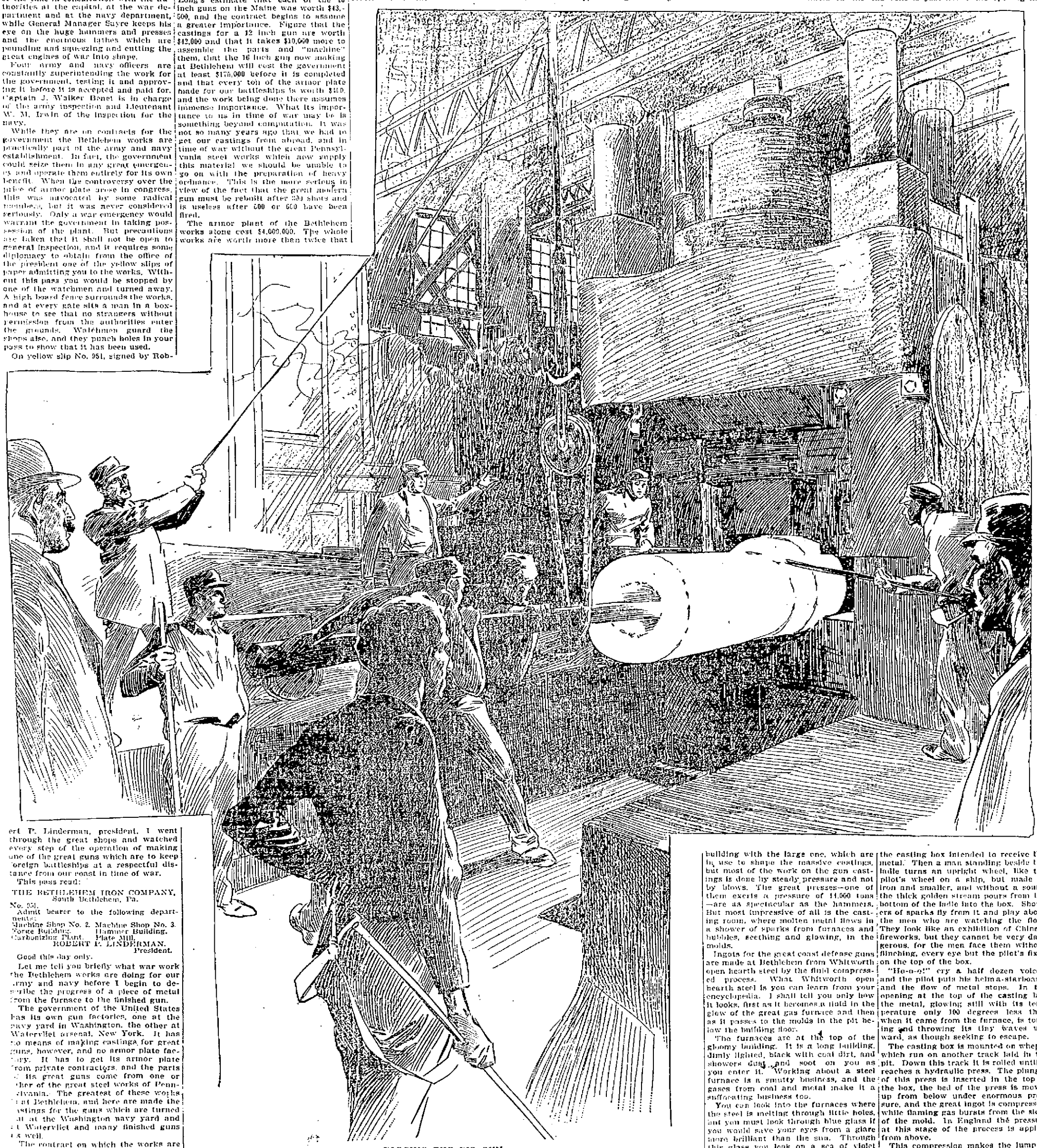
As you watch the kneading process going on under the press you see that the tube is growing thinner and larger and longer. The pressure from above expands it at the sides, and as it turns around and around it is expanded at every point until the trained eye of the workman sees that it is of the right shape for the shop. Then it is lifted from the press, still on the mandrel, and carried by one of the overhead cranes to a furnace, where it is heated until it is of a salmon pink. The right temperature is recognized by the color. When that is reached, the tube is hoisted out of the furnace and plunged into a bubbling tank of oil. After that it is put into an annealing furnace, where a fire of wood completes the process of tempering it. The importance of this process is very great, for if the government inspectors, who test bars from casting, find that it is below the high government standard it is rejected, and that means a loss of several thousand dollars to the makers.

The forgings for the 10 and 12 inch guns are delivered at the Watervliet arsenal in the rough. There are 11 forgings for a 12 inch gun. They range in weight from the trunnion hoop, which weighs 5,000 pounds, to the tube and jacket, which weigh more than 32,000 pounds each. The aggregate weight of the 11 pieces is 137,000 pounds, and the completed gun weighs 116,500 pounds, about 15 per cent of the rough weight of each being removed in the machine shops.

The 16 inch gun, too, will be assembled at Watervliet, but the assembling of the smaller guns is done here. Each piece is turned and bored down to the proper dimensions on the big lathes. The jacket and hoops are shrunk on the tube. They are heated, and the tube, held aloft by one of the great cranes, is lowered within. When the jacket, or hoop, cools, it contracts and holds the tube in a grip which nothing can release. By the shrinking of the jacket on the tube and the hoops on the jacket the gun is "built up." Modern guns are known as "built up" guns, and they have a resistance that was never dreamed of in the days of the civil war, though a few built up guns were made at that time. The largest of these early built up guns was made of cast iron reenforced with wrought iron. It weighed 12 tons, and its cost was $1,500.

The making of the breech mechanism is another complicated undertaking; so is the building of the disappearing carriage. All these have been much simplified in recent years, however, and the gun which once took six or seven months in building can now be turned out ready for service in one-third of that time.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



FORGING THE BIG GUN.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Rev. Luther Humphrey, who died in New Hartford, Conn., recently, was a cousin of the famous abolitionist John Brown.

Nearly 40 letters of Burns never before printed are to be given in the forthcoming "Correspondence Between Burns and Mrs. Dunlop." It is said that this correspondence, which has been fully annotated by Mr. William Wallace, "clears up a number of points in connection with Burns' life and works, contains his views on religion and proves that his friends endeavored to secure him a professorship in Edinburgh university."

Two memorials of Thomas Arnold will soon be placed in his native town in the Isle of Wight—a brass in the Church of St. Mary and a tablet on the house at West Cowes.

Ferdinand Brunetière, editor of Le Revue des Deux Mondes, who during his incumbency changed it from a liberal to a clerical organ, has retired from that post. He will enter politics and stand for parliament and is expected to become one of the leaders of the ultramontanes. It is thought that this step may be the result of Brunetière's recent interviews with the pope in Rome.

Henry Irving has been selected as the bede lecturer at Cambridge university for 1898. The lectureship was established in Henry VIII's time, to be devoted to "humanity, logic and philosophy forever."

E. W. Hoch, a well known editor of Kansas and twice a member of the legislature, has refused the appointment as postmaster of his town because he would have to work an hour on Sunday.

It is noted as an interesting phenomenon that the American Captain Mahan's book on "The Influence of Sea Power in History" is now being used in all German schools and libraries to promote the kaiser's scheme for a big navy.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

A Poet's Pretty Wife.

Interesting Interview With Mrs. Richard Le Gallienne--Her First Visit to America.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, March 3.—Julie Norregard Le Gallienne, the wife of the well known English writer, Richard Le Gallienne, to whom she has been married just a year, is a charming looking woman, a little over medium height, slight, with hair of a nondescript shade, neither brown nor golden, large gray eyes and a figure petite and well formed. She is Danish by birth, having resided in England only six years, the first two of which were spent in acquiring the language, which she speaks with the slightest possible accent, just enough to lend piquancy and quite in keeping with her distinctive personality. Her English home is at Hazlemere, a suburb of London, where there is a small literary colony, including Conan Doyle and Grant Allen, the author of the famous novel, "The Woman Who Did."

Julie Norregard Le Gallienne

Mrs. Le Gallienne was engaged in literary work before her marriage and is at present furnishing a series of articles on "Beauty Embroidered" for The Woman, a London publication. She has also written on Danish art for the London Studio and has been on the staff of the London Star and Morning Leader, corresponded for The Danish Politike, published in Copenhagen, and is at present under contract from a number of American papers and magazines.

Yesterday Mrs. Le Gallienne gave me a few criticisms of American ways and byways, which, while not strikingly original, an impossible task for one who has been with us for so short a time, yet showed a power of keen analysis and observation, hidden under a placid exterior. "I find myself much in touch with the American women," she confided. "They are more like the Danish women—more like the women of Ibsen than the English ladies. Each one represents a distinct individuality, with special aims and results, not 'cut off by the dozen,' like their transoceanic cousins." The men? And in answer to the question she was more thoughtful. Apparently the women had been already classified, while the men were still in the dubious border land of present reflection. "I think the American men," she at length said, "are of extraordinary vitality. While their physiques are perhaps not as powerful as Englishmen's, their nerve force is something tremendous. They seem able to stand any amount of work—14 hours is nothing—but what does it all amount to? They get beautiful homes, which they haven't time to enjoy. Money, honor, ambition satisfied, but without the time for content." Apparently Mrs. Le Gallienne is a believer in her husband's dictum, that we need more leisure, pleasure, etc., of progression by rejection, getting rid of the superfluities of accumulations. She practices this theory in her dress. It is modest, unassuming, unobtrusive, in keeping with her child-like face and unaffected demeanor.

One of her gowns for receiving is of black accordion plaited silk with wide ecru lace collar and chiffon tie, lace falling far over her slender hands; hair arranged a la Cleo de Merode, entirely concealing her ears with its fluffiness. "I am very fond of the tea gown," she admitted, "and always wear it in my own home. But here," and she looked around pathetically at the conventionally dressed guests at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she is staying in New York, "here it is impossible. I would be stared at for my eccentricity. But don't you think the American women think too much of their clothes? Doesn't this gorgeous attire tend to belittle the personality? Isn't it better to impress with one's soul—with what one is—rather than with what one has on? I have never seen more perfect women anywhere, but they are creations of the tailor and the dressmaker. Is that not so?" Asked that inevitable question which meets the unsuspecting English woman who wanders guilelessly to our shore concerning her opinion of that monument of greatness, the Waldorf-Astoria inn, she made the seemingly ambiguous statement that it had more noise and more peace than any of the large hotels she had been accustomed to, explaining this apparent contradiction by the remark that while, generally speaking, there was a greater average amount of bustle and life, yet exceptional occasions were treated as a matter of course, a ball for 2,000 or an enormous dinner being given without disturbing the ordinary routine or infringing in any way on the comfort of the guests who resided there.

Mrs. Le Gallienne is an advocate of the woman's club. She has just resigned from the Pioneers, which has been so written about and exploited for the eccentricity of its members, but intends to join the Writers, another London club more exclusively devoted to professional women, where men are admitted only every Friday, and where, on the first Friday of every month, exceptional amounts of cakes and ale are distributed.

Concerning her home life, Mrs. Le Gallienne was politely reticent. She has a stepdaughter of 4, little Hesper, to whom she is devoted, who is now with her grandmother in Liverpool, but whom she expects to join them if their stay in America is unlimited, as present indications point. They have already accepted an invitation to make one of a house party next summer in the New England home of Mr. W. Phelps Dodge and expect to do a great deal of traveling and sightseeing before they return to England.

The prevailing characteristics of Mrs. Le Gallienne, gained in a fleeting visit, are her sincerity and simplicity, not the simplicity of the ingenue, but that of a self poised woman, whose content is in herself rather than in externals, who would have sympathy with high aims and would be strong enough to live up to her theories of beauty in life as distinguished from the merely showy and superficial.

Although the name Le Gallienne is French, Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of himself as an Englishman. His great grandfather, John Le Gallienne, was a Guernsey man, and from there the family came to settle in England, preserving the French prefix, but losing the Gallic birthrights.

GERTRUDE F. LYNCH.

Wit of the French People.

Much has been written of the bright cynical wit of the French; but, although we are not inclined to associate the trait with these people, there is also a sort of humor of a broadly ludicrous aspect in many of their daily experiences and possibly as much about their wedding festivities as any other general function of their lives.

In Paris, especially among "the people"—the bourgeois class—marriage ceremonies are conducted in accordance with a fixed rule as determined as are the regulations governing the conduct of the residents of the Rue Monceau or the Quartier St. Germain. At the conclusion of the necessary ceremony that binds together two loving hearts the invited party hie to some restaurant, where lunch has been ordered, and then follows a long drive into the country, varied with frequent brief stays at rural cafes, the programme terminating with an elaborate dinner and a dance in some place previously selected.

Thursdays and Saturdays are the days generally selected, and particularly on the last day of the week, during the warm months, crowds of vehicles may be seen threading their way through leafy avenues to popular suburban resorts filled with gay parties, the air resounding with their songs and jests.

The fronts of all the cafes in the environs of Paris are paved with asphalt for the express purpose of allowing the votaries of Terpsichore to disport themselves to their hearts' content. There are some, naturally, at all times who care more for the embrace of Bacchus. There can often be seen, when the fun is at its height, a dozen brides and bridegrooms, each with their troops of lively guests frantically bobbing up and down in the rush of a gay polka or sliding more decorously along in the mazes of a waltz.

Generally there is the most perfect good humor, but sometimes the harmony of the occasion is abruptly destroyed by the jealousy of the newly made benedict, who resents forcibly the trifling attentions which some male guest has considered it de rigueur to offer the blushing bride.

Indeed there has been more than one instance where these little misunderstandings have ended in pugilistic encounters.

The funniest of all is a late incident that has been considered of such importance as to be worthy of international mention. At the conclusion of the wedding banquet the groom candidly confessed that he hadn't a sou to pay for it. The amount was 125 francs—about $25. To help smooth over the awkward predicament the guests contributed the sum of 42 francs. But the avaricious landlord would not be satisfied with the additional promise to pay, and, summoning a gendarme, had the entire party—bride, bridegroom, relatives and friends—marched off, surrounded by a heartless and jeering crowd, to the local commissionaire, where, after an exciting scene between the father of the young woman and his new son-in-law, the elder man paid the bill in full, declining, however, to compensate the waiters. An American might have regarded this as an ominous beginning of a marital experience, but the French only laugh.

A Strong Young Order.

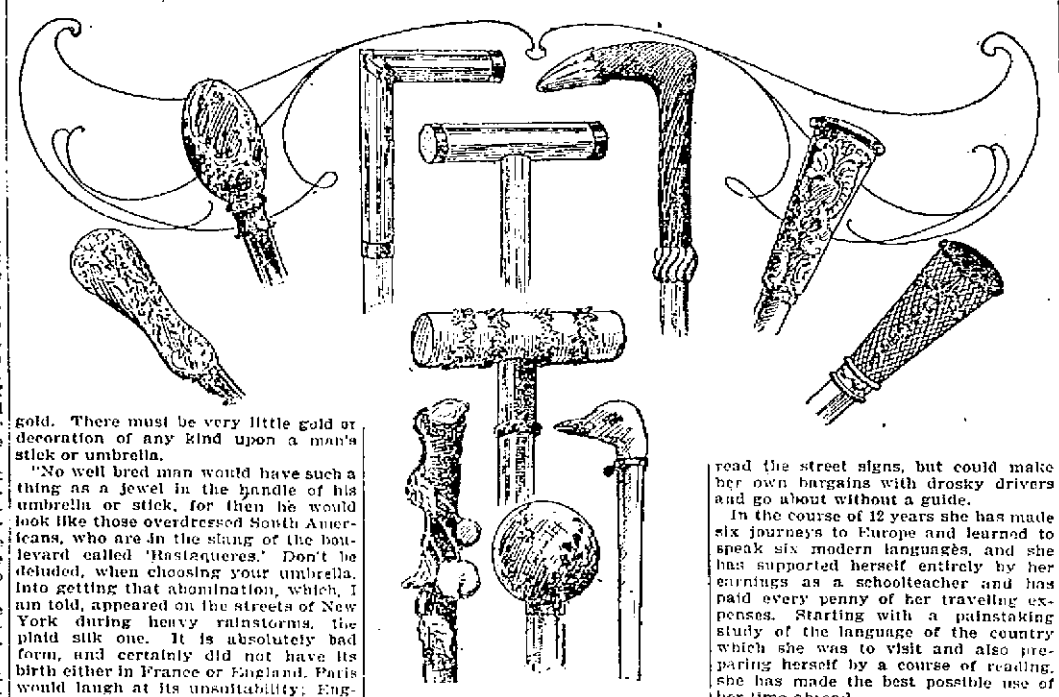
Connecticut has a recently organized State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a membership of 37 clubs and about 1,700 women. The organization was practically effected at Bridgeport last spring, where the women's clubs of Connecticut assembled at the invitation of the Literary club of that city. The first regular meeting was held on Dec. 8, also at Bridgeport, and gave evidence of deep interest on the part of all concerned and a bright outlook for the future. A second meeting will be held in June. Mrs. T. K. Noble of Norwalk is the president of the state federation; Mrs. H. H. Pyle of Bridgeport, vice president; Mrs. D. S. Pinero of Norwalk, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. A. King of Willimantic, treasurer. The chairman of state correspondence for the general federation is Mrs. W. R. Hopson of Bridgeport.

Discovered by Bab.

Some Parisian Novelties In Umbrella Handles and Canes--Phases of Modern Social Life.

[Copyright, 1898.]

At this time of year the well dressed woman, having chosen her cotton frocks, selects her parasols. Unlike the English woman, the American doesn't long for a very big umbrella with a solid stem and an assertive handle; but, like the French woman, she realizes the value of her movable background, and even as a protection against rain her umbrella is feminine in appearance, although absolutely useful. The big parasol that protects her from the sunbeams is a veritable thing of beauty, with its elaborately decorated handle, its chic trimming and its beautiful material. Silk in specially dainty shades, decorated with frills, outlined with very narrow velvet ribbon, makes the preferred parasol. But the handles! For them nothing is too fine. Hand painted porcelain, jade, amber, rock crystal, even some of the minor gems, mounted in chased gold or silver, all of these are allowed to make beautiful that part of the parasol which is held in the hand of beauty. Oddities are of course much to the fore, and my dearest friend, writing me from Paris, says: "The duck's head, of which I have drawn you a tiny sketch, is specially liked. It is reproduced in wood, gold, silver or crystal, with jeweled eyes and gold collar, and it has for its only rival the rabbit's head, which is, however, not nearly so chic. Another very smart handle (you see, as I am something of an artist, I am sketching these for you) is of natural wood, with the natural cherry leaves and cherries, wrought out in some substance that looks like the real thing and which is properly colored. Dresden china handles—some long, some showing the crutch shape and some showing the always fashionable round knob—are in vogue and greatly liked, for they harmonize particularly well with the always useful parasol of white trimmed with black. Speaking of the crutch handle, that is still in vogue for men's sticks or umbrellas, the materials for them being either natural wood, tipped with gold or silver, or, as in the case of one which I show you, of tortoise shell, with a band and point of gold. There must be very little gold or decoration of any kind upon a man's stick or umbrella.



"No well bred man would have such a thing as a jewel in the handle of his umbrella or stick, for then he would look like those overdressed South Americans, who are in the slang of the boulevard called 'Rastaqueres.' Don't be deluded, when choosing your umbrella, into getting that abomination, which, I am told, appeared on the streets of New York during heavy rainstorms, the plaid silk one. It is absolutely bad form, and certainly did not have its birth either in France or England. Paris would laugh at its unsuitability; England at the fact that it would not wear well. To the red umbrella there is not attached so much indignation, but, after all, the well dressed woman prefers to carry in the storm an umbrella of dark green, dark blue or black silk. The umbrellas having watches or pencils concealed in their handles are desirable as a caprice, but certainly not for much wear. By the bye, if you can only get one parasol, let that be a duffy looking one of black chiffon or black muslin. If you can add two to your wardrobe, let the second one be of white silk, trimmed with ruffles of the same decorated with lines of black velvet, and only choose colors when your parasols are many in number. Apropos of trimmings, it is horribly bad form to tie a knot of ribbon or a cluster of artificial flowers on your parasol. If you fancy wearing a chou of velvet on the side of your bodice with a glittering brooch just in the center, then a similar chou may be put on the stick of your parasol, but not if it is a very elaborate one. Few women realize how becoming a yellow parasol is. And yet all women should understand it, since sunshine is becoming to everything feminine. The old idea that yellow was only adapted to brunettes has died away since Worth proved that Sarah Bernhardt and Ellen Terry, both blonds, but each of a different type, could look exquisite in toilets of clear, pure yellow."

It was a Frenchman who said, "The woman who wears yellow thinks and talks of love," so possibly that was the reason why, at a luncheon the other day, a bright woman who wore a yellow chiffon bodice started this question, "In love, who are more constant—men or women?" The argument, which grew very warm, was carried on between a young girl, a matron and a widow. Said the unmarried one: "I must first announce that I don't believe in such a thing as love. Affection? Yes. Pleasant comradeship? Yes. But when it comes to a question of constancy, I think the things are about even. Love, my friend, is a game of toss and go, and the one who goes the soonest is the one who has got the most pleasure out of it."

A round of applause met this sentiment, and then the matron had her say. She announced: "I am on the side of the woman. Once we love, we love forever, and we stick to a man through thick and thin; we bear with his faults, we exaggerate his virtues, we nurse him when he is ill, we are considerate of him when he is well, we want him always by our side, we turn to him in our sorrows and our joys and"—

"And," continued the widow, "we let him pay our dressmaker's bills. For my part, I think that causes half the trouble in life. Not dressmaker's bills; I don't mean that; but the women who are eternally constant. This sticking by a man through thick and thin makes him horribly weary, and he would be much better satisfied if he were occasionally allowed a little rope. Women are utterly lacking in sentiment, and the cleverest of them can only assume it. Whereas a man will choke up and his eyes will be full of tears, and when you ask him what's the matter, he may say he would rather not tell you; but eventually he will let you know that he thought it unutterably sweet of you to put on the frock he liked, to pin a flower in his buttonhole, or to have had some special dish that pleased him for dinner. Now, you only put on the frock because it was becoming, without a thought of him. You pinned the rose in his buttonhole because you had it in your hand and didn't know what else to do with it, and you had that special dish ordered because you liked it yourself. Men are faithful to memories even. And woman, lovely woman, who has every virtue in the dictionary given to her, forgets as quickly as a cat."

Somebody said: "Oh, Constance, how can you say such a thing? Didn't you love your husband?"

And Constance, with a truthfulness that was charming, because it was unusual, answered, "Yes, I suppose I did, but I really have forgotten what it was like, and, though he was always very well satisfied, I don't think I ever put myself out particularly to please him." Somebody said this wasn't a suitable question to discuss before young girls, so it stopped just there, and to fill the gap I told a story I had heard the night before—a story told after dinner by a pleasant Englishman. And a pleasant Englishman who has a good fund of stories is the most delightful dinner companion ever created. But here's the story: There is a very learned magazine published in this country—we'll call it "The South American Record." It is owned by a dignified gentleman of great wealth and much fashion. One night this gentleman was boasting that in this day of disrespect, in this day of punning and jeering and jesting, no one had ever yet been able to make a pun on his name, and in his stately way he was thankful for it. The pleasant Englishman had accepted an invitation to dine with him the next night, but something happened to prevent, and he was forced to stay at home. His mother, a charming lady over 90 years old, was surprised to see her son, as she had heard he was going out, and, looking at him, she remarked in perfect innocence of the wrong naming: "Oh, my dear, are you here? I thought you were going to dine with Mr. Boiled Rice!" Nobody has ever dared tell the stately gentleman of the innocent pun made on his name, but three or four people find it difficult to keep from calling him after the innocuous vegetable. And yet the dear old lady was a friend. But perhaps he might think that, innocently, she wore the garb of an enemy.

Who doesn't prefer some enemies to some friends?

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who considers it amusing to discuss my weaknesses before people who are strangers to me.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who uses me as long as it is convenient and then laughs about how easily I am fooled.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who, visiting me in the day of my sorrow, hears of my woes and tells them to a lot of idle listeners.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who exploits ill temper, disagreeable truths and dissatisfaction upon me, counting that friendship gives such privileges.

I prefer an open fight always. Then there's honest enmity, not innuendoes, not backbiting, nor lying, nor slandering, but clear, honest war, where you strike out from the shoulder, either mentally or physically, straight. And you can bet your luckpenny that you will find either a good friend or a good enemy in

Bab

What One Woman Did.

A plucky American woman, who began to support herself at 18, has shown how a poor schoolteacher can see Europe to the best advantage in 12 years. Earning a small salary in a public school, she has taken private pupils and lived frugally and has been able to go to Europe every other year for a two months' holiday.

Her first journey was made to England and Scotland and was enjoyed so keenly that she planned another one and saved money for it during the next two years. The second tour was through France, Belgium and Holland, and in order to travel comfortably she learned French during her leisure hours.

Returning to her school work, she began to study German and at the end of two years was ready for a journey up the Rhine and to Vienna and thence through Dresden and Berlin to Bremen. With renewed ardor she plunged into the study of Italian, and at the end of two years she started for Rome. She made the round of the Italian cities and spent a fortnight in Switzerland. Two years afterward she was in Spain and was able to speak the language.

During the last year she has made her sixth journey to Europe, traveling through Denmark, Norway and Sweden to Russia and spending a fortnight in Moscow. She carried with her a fair knowledge of Swedish and not only knew the Russian alphabet so as to read the street signs, but could make her own bargains with drosky drivers and go about without a guide.

In the course of 12 years she has made six journeys to Europe and learned to speak six modern languages, and she has supported herself entirely by her earnings as a schoolteacher and has paid every penny of her traveling expenses. Starting with a painstaking study of the language of the country which she was to visit and also preparing herself by a course of reading, she has made the best possible use of her time abroad.

The reward for all this energy and perseverance has come in her thirtieth year. Her knowledge of foreign languages has fitted her for broader work as a teacher, and she has left the public schools to take a position as instructor in French, German and Italian in a high school for young women.

There may be higher aims than those ordinarily involved in foreign travel, but the persistency of this American girl in carrying out her plans is worthy of praise. It is a great gain in any human life if it is governed by a definite purpose and keeps that purpose steadily in mind.

Your Hat, Madam.

The thing to do now is to wear the hat cocked over on one side. No matter what kind of hat it is or how the wearer's face is built, she must give her hat a rakish tilt to one ear or the other if she would be up to date. It's interesting to note the different effects this fashion has on different faces. It makes a matronly looking woman appear years older and frivolous, to put it charitably, into the bargain. It makes one of those meek, innocent faces look coquettish, and it makes a really coquettish face look more vivacious than ever. Men evidently don't like the fashion, and neither have they learned that it is a fashion. One has only to pay attention in the cars, in the shops, in the theaters, on the streets, anywhere, to what is said to hear five out of ten men say to their companions:

"Put your hat on straight."

"It's intended to be on one side," is the invariable reply, and there is nothing left for poor man to do but to let it stay there and remark that he now knows what the college boy means when he talks about a "sassy hat."

Pictures In the Home.

A clever man once said, "Let me see the pictures on the wall of a house and I can tell you all about the inmates." This may seem a sweeping statement, but there is a good deal in it. To the man or woman of culture a bare wall is infinitely more attractive than one that is covered by inferior, inartistic pictures.

The woman of taste will have few pictures, but those hung on her walls will be of the best—a well painted water color, done perhaps by a friend; a proof etching, a pretty pastel, but never a cheap imitation of a great work, or anything of the nature of a chromo or an ill executed oil color.

There is a tremendous output of wretchedly executed oil pictures which are gathered into the homes of the vulgar and the inartistic with no misgivings. These so called paintings are executed by men of more financial acuteness than artistic power or sense and in many cases are painted on canvases as long as the room in which the enterprising young man works, in order to save time. The canvas is eventually cut up into pictures (?) of the size required by the dealer for whom they are executed.

Families who cannot afford good paintings on the walls, yet who wish to brighten their apartments with pictorial effects of some kind, can always fall back upon the photograph or the cheap artistic etching and feel that they are not violating any law of good taste. Many people who have not been educated artistically are in the position of the little girl with a thirst for real knowledge who said to her aunt when she accompanied her to the dressmaker's, "Aunty, is that picture on the wall a pretty picture or an ugly picture?"

She had made so many mistakes on former occasions by expressing her admiration and being told that the thing she admired was an atrocity that she had resolved to master the mystery of criticism.

Pictures are good educators. Parents are wise who, realizing this, place upon their walls representations of beautiful things, thus insensibly educating the taste and the moral sense of the child.

A good rule in the selection of pictures is that the restful scenes wear best. Too much action in a picture is likely to be tiresome and irritating to the overtaxed mind and body. An etching of a placid pool, with a heron perhaps in the foreground and stately trees in the near distance, would be more conducive to rest and pleasure after a tiring day than a battle scene or a wrestling bout. A water color of a little Egyptian maiden, her water pot on her head and her draperies in well contrasted colors, will be grateful to the eye when the representation of children playing ball or a dog retrieving a pheasant would be unrestful or disturbing. In most cases, too, the ethical sense of the occupant should be consulted in hanging pictures on his wall and his favorite train of thought catered to. The religious man will be rested by a "Madonna" or a "Good Shepherd" that would only annoy the devotee of Greek art.

Avoid the garish and the glaring in pictures as in costumes. The noticeable in both cases, always excepting the great masterpieces of art, is very rarely the beautiful.

As to Visiting Cards.

"Roman lettered visiting cards are the very latest and the smartest," said an authority on visiting cards, apropos of the Roman lettered pasteboards now in vogue. "But they'll never become popular. They're too expensive. A plate with Roman lettering costs just about three times as much as one with script, because it takes about three times as long to engrave it. The engraver has to use three times the care and skill. With script a false cut may be rectified, or, at least, made not noticeable, but Roman letters must be perfect in every way. There can be no shading to gloss over any defects. Those of ultra taste and correspondingly ultra purses will probably pin their faith for some time to come to cards with Roman lettering, but many persons will stick to script. Of course the same thing preventing the Roman lettering ever becoming popular will also prevent it from becoming common."

Making Leather Velvet.

M. Puech of Mazamet, in France, is the inventor of an interesting method by means of which the wool on sheepskins can be converted into velvet. Up till now tanned sheepskins with wool on them have been used for rugs, carpets or the lining of clothing and the wool has been left in the curled or combed state. Seeing that the natural disposition of the innumerable fibers is perfectly regular and well suited for velvetization, M. Puech conceived the idea of removing all impurities from the skin and wool and adjusting them in such a way that the hairs would not tangle or mat, which would of course be fatal to the success of the operation.

A Bright Woman.

Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods is an example of the great amount of work one woman can accomplish. She is not only a notable clubwoman, but is editor of "Home and the World" in the Salem Observer, a contributor to a large Boston daily and other papers throughout the country and to most of the popular magazines. She is the author of some 20 volumes which Miss Frances Willard says are "all clean, fine, strong and helpful" and is under contract to furnish one book a year. Her new juvenile is entitled "Phil and Maida; or, A Little New England Maid," and a new serial of hers will soon be published.

GOING BACK TO HAVANA

The Court of Inquiry Again Leaves Key West.

Meagerness of Information Prevents a Definite Decision—Admiral Sicard's Message—Decorating Graves of the Maine Victims.

Key West, Fla., March 5.—After two postponements of its departure, the court of inquiry left for Havana last evening on the Mangrove. It is believed by the best informed here that the court will complete its labors in the Cuban capital within 10 days.

The inactivity here is still unexplained, except by a semi-official statement that Rear Admiral Sicard was awaiting instructions from Washington. The sessions, it is generally understood, developed no evidence by which the court could definitely determine the cause of the explosion. A naval officer in close touch with the members of the court said: "With one exception the witnesses who testified here were Maine survivors. The evidence, though in most cases taking longer to tell, can be summed up in the words of an enlisted man, who, when Judge Advocate Marix asked him what he knew about the explosion, replied: 'Sir, I was blowed up. I was saved, and I'm here.' That was all he could swear to."

One important fact has been learned, however. It is this: Although the members of the court of inquiry may have their individual theories, they are by no means prepared as a body to render a decisive verdict. The officer already quoted said: "If the court has yet heard the testimony which would enable it to decide intelligently that the Maine was blown up from external cause, I am the most mistaken man in the world. Before the coming Havana sessions are over it may secure such evidence, and possibly find the blowing up was intentional. It will learn from the divers the actual condition of the ship after the explosion, as it has already learned from the survivors most of the details of the ship's condition before the explosion. With these bases thoroughly established, the court will hear more expert theoretical testimony and then reach a verdict."

This statement can be taken as more worthy of reliance than that of the Maine officer who said the other day that he believed the court was bound on evidence already heard to find the cause of the explosion external. Its conservatism is also at variance with the opinions of other officers here, especially those of the younger set, and directly contrary to the belief of most of the Maine survivors that their ship was intentionally blown up. Before sailing Captain Sampson had a long consultation with Admiral Sicard.

Aside from the usual orders, directing the judges to report both findings of facts and its opinion on these findings, Admiral Sicard ordered the court to record any information as to person or persons "not connected with the navy of the United States, who are, in its opinion, responsible, in part or wholly, directly or indirectly, for the explosion and loss of the Maine, with the names and the degree of responsibility in each case," or, "whether or not the loss of said vessel was on the occasion named in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel, and if so, the names of such officers or members of the crew, and in what respect and to what extent any or either of them was so at fault or negligent."

ADMIRAL SICARD'S MESSAGE.

Washington, March 5.—Sharing the general anxiety for some information, Secretary Long, at the instance of the cabinet, sent a telegram to Admiral Sicard asking him when it was expected that the report of the court would be made. Late last night the following reply was received from Key West: "Have talked with the president of the court of inquiry and agree with him that it is not yet possible to fix a date for the finding, as so much depends upon the progress of the divers and wreckers and the results they obtain. Every effort is being made to advance the inquiry. The court returns to Havana by the Mangrove this evening, having about finished the examination at Key West."

The message is regarded officially as disposing of the reports that the court has obtained positive or conclusive information bearing upon the object of the investigation. It is taken to mean that upon the testimony or discoveries of the divers will depend the finding, the examination of the officers and crew of the ship having been insufficient to enable the court to even form an idea as to what lines may be opened up from the investigation of the wreck itself.

While the telegram was naturally somewhat of a disappointment in leaving the termination of the inquiry as much in doubt as ever, it was welcomed as practically setting at rest the reports as to the results of the investigation up to date.

NAVAL OFFICIALS INTERESTED.

Washington, March 5.—The naval officials are deeply interested in the reports of the purchase of warships by Spain, and make the transaction the text for complaints of the inability of our navy department to do likewise. As to the report of the purchase of the Amazonas, it is said that this vessel has been delivered to the Brazilian government. Her sister ship is near completion in the Armstrong yard. They are useful cruisers, copies of the Borosso, now of the Brazilian navy, and their strong point in their great radius of action, 8050 miles, which would enable them to cross the Atlantic and recross without renewing their coal supply.

In some quarters the feeling was expressed that pending the finding of a court of inquiry on a case having the international phases of the Maine explosion the obligations of neutrality were as strongly imposed in Great Britain and Brazil as in time of war. The precedents apply only to a condition of war, and not to conditions which may eventually lead to war. In the Geneva award, however, unfriendly acts by Great Britain prior to the breaking out of the rebellion constituted part of the case on which heavy damages were awarded against her.

WORK OF THE DIVERS.

Havana, March 5.—The American divers, having examined more or less thoroughly the ward room of the Maine and the senior and junior officers' mess rooms yesterday, are trying to effect an entrance into the petty officers' compartment in the hope of finding bodies there. However, each day the belief grows stronger that few, if any, more bodies will be recovered. Not one body was removed today."

Captain Sharp, who is in charge of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking outfit, appreciates the difficulties of the situation better than others. He will not specify any time when the big guns will be released. It is necessary first to remove the tops of the turrets. These are secured by steel bolts, which must be cut loose, and the best informed people here think a month may elapse before the turrets are opened. In the meantime work on the minor details of the wreck will proceed with all possible speed.

Part of a body was recovered from under the smokestack of the Maine yesterday. The other portion is already buried. A body has been found in the pantry, but is not yet extricated. From the clothing worn it is believed to be the body of the pantry boy. The Spanish divers were down yesterday afternoon for some time.

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

Havana, March 5.—At Colon cemetery yesterday the graves of 161 men who perished in the Maine were decorated with two floral wreaths and a cross in the presence of a score or more of Americans, including Consul General Lee, Captain Sigsbee and Chaplain Chidwick. Chaplain Chidwick offered a brief prayer and George C. Mages of Chicago made brief remarks, in the course of which he said that flowers were the only tribute possible at present to the poor fellows who died in the line of duty, but that some day a shrine would rise there, to which Americans visiting Cuba would come to pay honor to the dead. Neither Consul General Lee nor Captain Sigsbee spoke.

The American flag was spread for a time over the grave, but was eventually removed and in its place was laid a red, white and blue ribbon, with the following stamped in gold letters: "In memory of our dead American heroes. American citizens mourn their boys."

THREE MEN INDICTED.

New York, March 5.—Three men connected with the filibustering expedition on the sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point Jan. 3, were indicted by the federal grand jury. Yesterday Frank Agramonte was taken before a district judge and held in $2500 bail. The charge against the three is that they set on foot a military expedition against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace. Agramonte was a prisoner in the Spanish jail at Santiago de Cuba from May, 1895, until about four months ago.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Lawrence, Mass., March 5.—At the water board investigation last night Commissioner O'Neil made the sensational statement that License Commissioner John J. Donovan, as counsel for a meter company, had threatened the abolition of the board if the concern he represented was not given a portion of the patronage. The hearing then closed, and the decision of the city council committee will be given next week.

LOTS OF ROAST BEEF.

North Adams, Mass., March 5.—The extensive barns owned by A. H. Fuller, located six miles from this city, were burned yesterday, together with 21 cows. The property was partially insured, but the actual loss is said to be $3500.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Little Disturbance Caused by War Talk.

FAILURES IN FEBURARY COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

Upward Tendency With Approach of Spring.

New York, March 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says this week that "while the nation stands ready to support President McKinley in any just controversy, it is gratified by the calmness and justice shown in waiting until facts determine whether there is ground for complaint. Stories of the most reckless sort, disapproved promptly, have not disturbed the industries and the trade of the country at all, and business is moving on with the assurance that it will not be seriously disturbed. In grain, cotton, meat products and petroleum, markets have been stronger, with gradual increase in the demand for manufactured products.

Failures in February have been smaller than in any other month, except three of the previous 52 months, with remarkable decreases in the failures for $100,000 and over. In most branches of manufacture and trade defaults are smaller than in February for four years past.

The moderate concessions made by boot and shoe manufacturers, averaging less than 2 percent, were largely in contracts for payment within 30 days after delivery. They have secured orders far larger than at this time in any previous year, while sales in February were 11 percent larger than last year and 28 percent larger than in 1892. Leather has yielded slightly, and also hides, both being yet relatively higher than boots and shoes. The strike in cotton mills helps to a slightly better demand for some goods, while in woolens the business is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents against 20.53 cents Feb. 1.

Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States, against 246 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 59 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

General W. S. Rosecrans is reported to be dying at his ranch near Redona, Cal. The general has been very feeble for months.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the following nominations as postmasters: F. G. Haskins at Bristol, Vt., and F. H. Voss at Vergennes, Vt.

Three of the men connected with the filibustering expedition on the sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point Jan. 3, have been indicted by the federal grand jury in New York.

It is pointed out officially that the maps and data prepared by the coast and geological survey authorities sustain in every point the position assumed by the United States with respect to its domain in Alaska.

Suit has been brought by the attorney general of Massachusetts against the Berkshire Health and Accident association, alleging that the defendant is doing a sick benefit business in violation of law, and asking that it be restrained.

A hurricane which has swept over Batapant, on the south coast of Cuba, opposite Havana, has done great damage. It destroyed a hut in which were quartered a number of soldiers belonging to the Castilian battalion, killing two of the men and wounding 25 others. Thousands of trees were swept away.

In New Hampshire last year 19 fidelity casualty companies wrote insurance of $17,020,769.54; received premiums of $34,831.55; incurred losses of $29,631.02, and paid losses of $31,565.55. In the same year, 23 life insurance companies wrote insurance of $5,041,441.40; received premiums of $1,070,959.92; incurred losses of $390,369.56, and paid losses of $410,634.39. There were 10,528 policies issued, an increase of 1315 over the previous year.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 5.—Four men were found dead in a refrigerator car. Death resulted by gas from a fire built with coal. Six men supposed to be tramps entered the car Friday night. Two of them were brought to by physicians.

News reached here today from a mining camp in Gillespie county that five men had been overcome by foul gas in an old gold mine which they were exploring.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 11; Pawtuckets, 6.

In New Britain—New Britains, 4; Wallingfords, 1.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 11; Meridens, 5.

In New Haven—New Havens, 3; Hartfords, 2.

CRIME OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Columbus, O., March 5.—Mrs. Olga Demorest, living at Grove City, took the life of her 4-year-old son with a razor and was about to murder her husband, who was too ill to resist, when a servant girl alarmed the neighbors, and the insane woman was overpowered.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE NOW ON

Revival of the Controversy Brings Out Strong Facts.

Data Sustain American Claims—British Flag Planted Ten Miles Beyond the Legal Limit—Reed Votes to Sustain an Appeal.

Washington, March 5.—The breaking out anew of the controversy over the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia created much interest among officials Friday, and calls attention to the necessity for a final disposition of the boundary issue. While a matter whose adjudication rests in the jurisdiction of the state department, it is pointed out here officially that the maps and data prepared with the greatest care by the coast and geological survey authorities sustain in every point the position assumed by the United States with respect to its domain.

There is, however, an important question of construction of the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty signed at St. Petersburg in February, 1825, upon which our claims rest. This government fixes upon salt water as the basis of definition of the ocean, while the British dispute this and claim the islands as the ocean shore, which would place the head of Lynn canal in British territory, giving them the several important points like Dyea and Skaguay.

Attention is called to the fact that the treaty does not, as seems to be believed, prescribe a strip 10 leagues wide as American land, but it does make the boundary line the summit of the mountain range, provided that range does not involve a width of over 10 leagues. According to the reckoning of the coast survey authorities and the lines of demarkation in their publication, the summit of White pass, over which the British flag is reported to have been planted, is 10 miles on the United States side of the 10 leagues, or 30-mile boundary line. The 141st meridian cited in the treaty is the Mount St. Elias line.

In this connection the specific terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia defining the boundary is a part of the treaty between the United States and Russia, and defines the boundary of Alaska in the purchase of that country, the last portion of which is as follows: "That whatever the summit of the mountain which extends in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom."

SUSTAINED HIMSELF.

Acting Speaker Broke a Tie on an Appeal by a Democrat.

Washington, March 5.—During the debate on a minor relief bill, Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.), who was attempting to contrast the promises made by President McKinley in his inaugural a year ago with their fulfillment, was called to order for not speaking to the question before the committee. Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order, and an appeal was taken.

An interesting parliamentary discussion followed, in which the effect of a recent ruling of Speaker Reed on this subject, with its effect on debate in the house, was contested. The Democrats protested that the practice had always been to allow the widest latitude in committee of the whole, and Mr. McMillan declared that this and kindred rulings marked the gradual decadence in the right of speech in the house.

Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, in reply said that Mr. Reed's ruling had been misunderstood. He drew clearly the distinction between the house in committee of the whole considering nothing but a simple bill appropriating money, and the house in committee of the whole on the state of the Union considering appropriation or revenue bills. In the latter case it had always been the custom, and was still to be the practice under the speaker's ruling, to allow the greatest freedom in debate. The enforcement of the rule against irrelevant debate in the house and in committee of the whole, he said, was necessary to correct a growing evil and to expedite the public business.

On the appeal the vote was 91 to 91. Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, announced the result. "The vote is a tie," said he, "and the chair votes in the affirmative, so that the decision of the chair stands as the decision of the house." (Laughter and jeers on the Democratic side).

Mr. Handy was allowed to proceed "in order," and under cover of speaking to the bill he managed very adroitly to comment upon some of Mr. McKinley's utterances, to the intense amusement of the Democrats.

ALASKA BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 5.—After a debate lasting several days the senate yesterday afternoon passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill. Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada in lieu of privileges to be extended by the dominion government to this country, however, induced a pretty lively debate, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New England coast which has been pending between the United States and great Britain for 100 years. The statement was made that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been reached from a large and influential element in Canada.

An unprecedented incident of the session of the house last night was the passage of two bills for one individual, William Smith, of the Eleventh Tennessee cavalry. One bill was for the payment of the bounty earned by this soldier during the war, and the other pensioned him at the rate of $12 per month.

THE ARTILLERY BILL.

Washington, March 5.—Chairman Hull believes the bill for the artillery increase will command a large majority in the house. The Democratic opposition to the measure, which at one time promised to reach formidable proportions, is rapidly disappearing. Mr. McClellan of New York has been energetically at work among his Democratic colleagues, and has made such headway that some of those who desired to create, if possible, a party opposition to the measure, have abandoned their intentions. This is largely due to the fact that Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, who was believed to be hostile to the bill at one time, has withdrawn active opposition to it. He is bitterly opposed to an increase of the standing army in time of peace, but he believes that with the threat of war hanging over the country it is the duty of congress to make every provision necessary to vindicate the honor and uphold the dignity of the country. He probably will make a speech setting forth his position, and will then vote for the bill.

DEPEW AT A CONCERT.

New York, March 5.—A concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the men killed in the Maine disaster was held in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The attendance was large, many society people being present. One of the guests was Marquis Texiera, a nephew of the last emperor of Brazil, who gave a check for $100. The receipts amounted to about $2500.

The feature was an eloquent speech by Chauncey M. Depew. "The United States is the strongest country in the world," said the orator. "Its isolation, its defense of 3000 miles of ocean, its 10,000,000 available soldiers, its vigorous youth, its martial spirit and its exhaustless wealth and resources make the republic the ideal expression of power. It is a power that has been created by peace and civilization. It is a power controlled by intelligence, patriotism and christianity. The majesty of civilized power was never better illustrated than in the attitude of the United States in the present crisis. The nation may be easily moved to passionate excitement; it may rise to great heights of intensity and enthusiasm, but the greater the peril the nobler its calm."

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Oxford, Eng., March 5.—The news of the challenge of the Manhattan Chess club to Oxford and Cambridge universities for a team chess match by cable to be played during the Easter vacation has been received by the Oxford club with lively satisfaction. Nothing can be done until the text of the challenge arrives in due course of mail, but the president and secretary are favorable to the proposal, and apprehend that there will be no difficulty in arranging the match.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Boston, March 5.—The Boston and Maine bill was passed to be engrossed yesterday in the state house of representatives. It has yet to be passed to be enacted, but on that stage a contest is almost never made.

Ought to pass was reported on a bill to authorize the payment of $600 annually to the commander of the naval brigade, on account of military property of the state. Ought not to pass was reported on the bill relative to the licensing of engineers and firemen of stationary engines.

Consideration of the bill providing for the nomination of candidates for state offices in political conventions by a majority vote on rollcall was postponed for consideration until Monday.

An order was adopted giving the committee on taxation until April 11 in which to report.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

First class job printing done at this office.

A True Maxim.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a maxim well applied to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this famous remedy succeeds in curing every case of croup, cough and cold which it undertakes, and to this alone is due its wonderful popularity. Mrs. E. W. Richards, 2214 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., states: "I have had Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on my bureau for the last nine years, and have found it a certain and safe cure for croup. I have also found it efficacious in extreme membraneous croup, and would advise all mothers to use it." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and you should bear in mind, that substitutes simply benefit the dealer's purse. Insist on getting Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation;

INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

The real danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation. Cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by red or swelling and heat. Inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unhealthy tissue, [illegible] asthma, [illegible], bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, [illegible], sore throat, la grippe, mumps, muscular soreness.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. [illegible] this remedy have existed for over eighty years [illegible] family [illegible] remedy in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this Anodyne.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Bicycles.

The largest stock in New England. We have more Bicycles on our floor than all the dealers in Lowell put together. Prices from

$20.00 Up.

Come in and look them over, it will do you good

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market, Grocery and Butter House

The only complete Combination Department Store of the kind in Lowell.

Our butter department is complete, containing 10 different Vermont and New York creameries, which we receive weekly as well as some of the choicest dairies and Elgin creameries. These butters are sold everywhere at 22c. to 25c. We will sell this week at 18c. to 20c.

Fine Full Cream Cheese, 10c. lb.

5 lbs. or more Armour's John P. Squire Pure Lard, 6c.

N. K. Fairbanks' Lard, 5c., 5-lb. pails Raspberry, Strawberry, Golden Drops, Damson, Apricot, 40c. Currant Jelly, 25c. pail; 30-lb. pail, 90c.

5 lbs. fine Mixed Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Japan Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Formosa Tea, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Oolong Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Old Government Java Coffee, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Java and Mocha, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Turkish Prunes, 25c.

5 lbs. fine Raisins, 25c.

3 lbs. Dried Apples, 25c.

2 lbs. Evaporated Apples, 25c.

3 packages Rolled Oats, 25c.

3 cans Corn, 25c. 3 cans Peas, 25c.

3 cans Salmon, 25c.

Best Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Early Rose Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Rutabaga Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Purple Top Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Blood Beets, 60c. bus., 20c. pk.

Best Danvers Carrots, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best New Parsnips, 60c. bus. 20c. pk.

Best Silas Seaweed Onions, 85c. bushel 25c. peck.

Best Scotch Kale, 40c. bus., 15c. pk.

Best Native Spinach, 90c. bus., 25c. pk.

Best Native Radish, 5c. bunch, 3 for 10c.

Best Native Lettuce, 5c. head, 3 for 12c.

Rhubarb, Parsley, Strawberries, Leeks, Scallions, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Apples, Cauliflower, Chives, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, Squash,

Extra large fancy Navel Oranges, 40c., regular price, 50c.

Large fancy Navel Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Extra sweet Jamaica Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Good sized Oranges, 10c., 3 doz. 25c.

Turkish Prunes 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Large Lemons 15c., 2 doz. for 25c.

Turkish Dates 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Best hand picked Pea Beans, peck 30c., bushel $1.15.

Best hand picked Yellow Eye Beans peck 40c.

Best new split Peas, peck 40c.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT—Fine fresh killed Turkey 11c. to 14c.

Fine fresh killed Chicken 10c. to 13c.

Fine fresh killed Fowl 10c. to 12c.

Fine fresh killed Ducks 10c. to 12c.

Strictly fresh Eggs 74 for $1, 37 for 50c., 18 for 25c.

MEAT DEPARTMENT—Fore quarter Lamb 7c. to 8c. Hind quarter Lamb 10c. to 15c.

Fore quarter Veal 7c. to 10c. Hind quarter Veal 10c. to 15c.

John P. Squire sugar cured Hams 8c. lb.

Leaf Lard 8c. lb.

Fresh Pork Ribs or Loins, 7c.

Fresh Shoulders, 7c.

Fresh Hams, 7c.

Fresh Middlings to salt, 7c.

Choice cuts Roast Beef, 8c. to 10c.

Choice cuts Beef Boil, 3c. to 5c.

3 lbs. Round Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Lamb Chops, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Sausage, 25c.

3 lbs. Beef Liver, 25c.

3 lbs. B. Bacon, 25c.

3 lbs. H. C. Tripe, 25c.

2 lbs. Sliced Ham, 25c.

2 lbs. Loin Steak, 25c.

2 lbs. Rump Steak, 25c.

THE KLONDYKE OF THE DAY.

76 different varieties of Fresh, Salt, Pickled, Smoked, Shelled, Bottled, Canned, clubs, opened ready to eat. Call for the only Daley. Cod, Haddock, Halibut, Pickerel, Perch, Eels, Flounders, Sculpin, Cheek, Tongue, Scrod, White Fish, Ciscoe, Haddy, Red Heads, Bass, Oysters, Clams, Bloaters, Smoked Herring, Salt Cod, Pickled and Fresh Salmon and others. If for fish you are looking, the finest in this town for cooking, call for the only Mike, always ready at his post, ever ready to give you a cut from a fine halibut.

Call for the Fish Man, MIKE DALEY, that's me.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO. WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder, 23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O. Telephone 607-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson, 388 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN 285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

J. J. Lonergan 215 DUTTON ST.

DERBY & MORSE ELECTRICIANS, 72 MIDDLE STREET.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co., 59-63 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

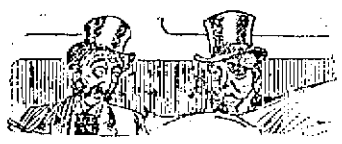
FROM PUNCH'S ANIMAL LAND.

The Ruddikipple.

This little Animal is very strong and vigorous and knows everything. He eats everything he tries to eat it brings out a rash and then nobody can touch that either. It stys everybody up so it would make a person want to die for his country. If a Lord it throw his nose it just squashes him flat.

The Zolasite.

This Animal is very bold and courageous. He is very clever at his work but he gets very broad in places. The lower down things are the harder he tries to get them at. The Troof is buried very deep just now and that is what he is looking for. Sothey are all digging with him and say he's a Italian.



First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise) — Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye!—Ally Sloper.

APPRECIATED IN CHICAGO.

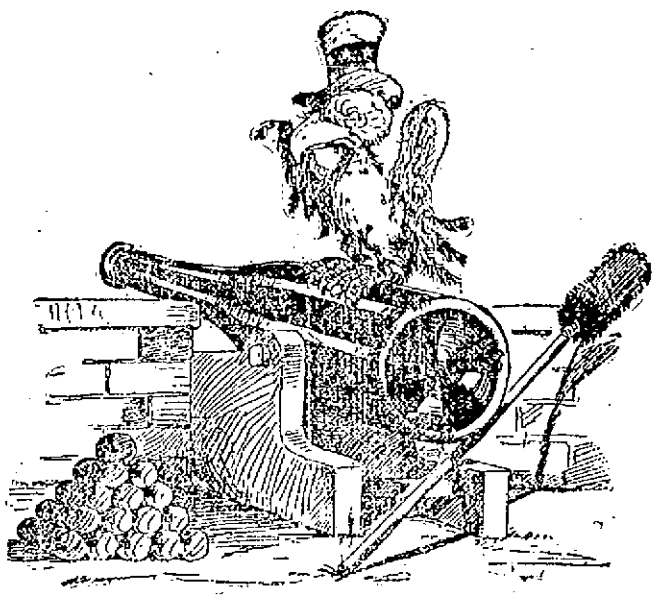
"Why do you call it a South Dakota novel?"

"Because it is thoroughly up to date and ends with the statement, 'And so they were divorced and lived happily ever afterward.'"—Chicago Post.

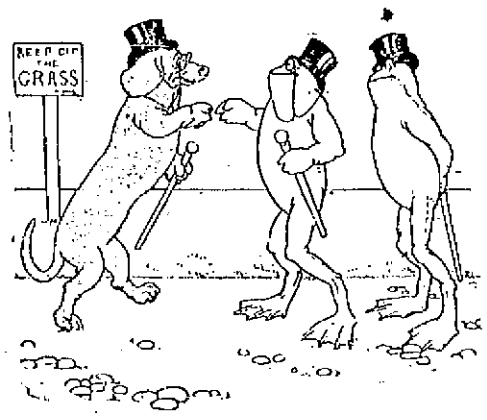
HE'S GIVING IT TO HIS CHILDREN.

What has become of the old fashioned boy who had his nose held and took castor oil?—Atchison Globe.

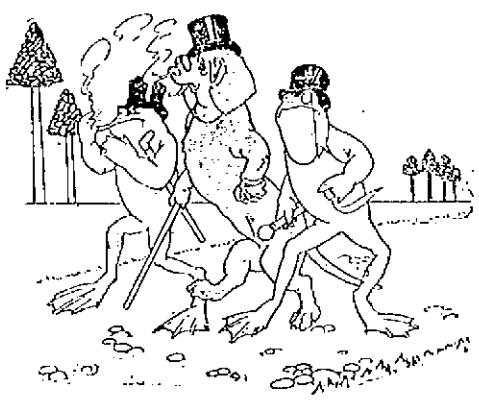
"A LARGE COLD BOTTLE AND A SMALL HOT BIRD."



AN INVITATION TO DINNER.

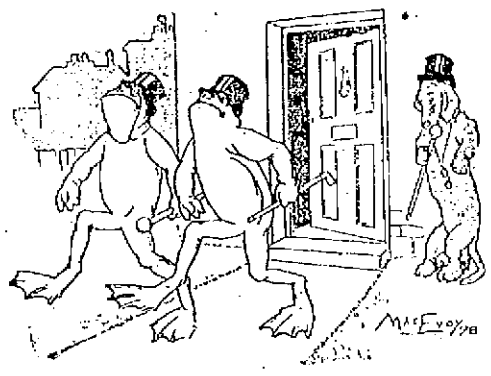


"Well, well! And who'd have thought of seeing you!"



"Come home with me, dear boys, and take pot luck. The missus 'll be delighted."

"What? Washing day! No dinner! Oh!"



"Pot luck, eh? Hard luck! Doocid hard luck!"

THE MEAN THING.

Penelope—Jack danced with me last night.

Marie—Yes? It was a charity ball, wasn't it?—New York Truth.

VERY CURIOUS.

He—Is she really so curious?

She—Curious? Why, she'd listen to advice.—Brooklyn Life.

USELESS.

"What do you think of that bill I have prepared to introduce?" inquired one member of the legislature.

"It is a sheer waste of time," replied the other. "It isn't practical enough to become a law nor foolish enough to get your name into the newspapers."—Washington Star.

DEFINED.

Tommy—Pop, what is the lull before the storm?

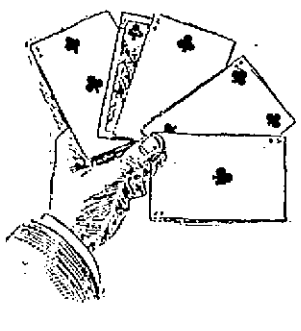
Papa—The honeymoon, my son.—New York Truth.

VERY OFTEN SO.

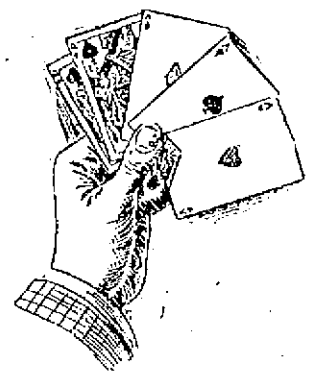
"Papa, what is a century rider?"

"A very able liar in most instances, my son."—Chicago Post.

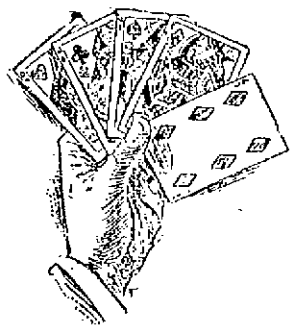
SCENERY ENJOYED BY BASEBALL PLAYERS.



NEAR HORSESHOE BEND ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.



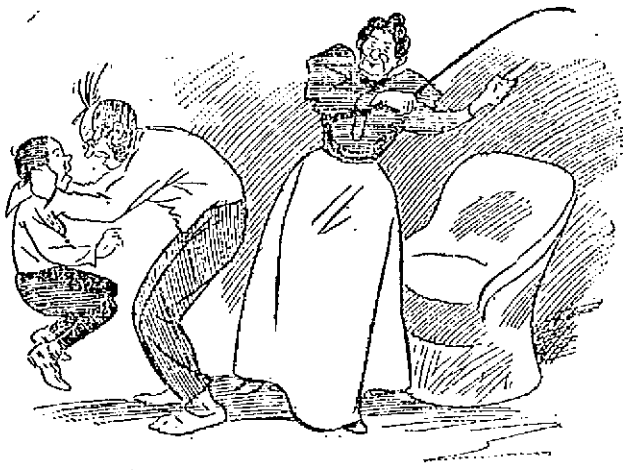
SCENERY ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEAR NIAGARA.



VIEW NEAR HARPER'S FERRY ON THE B. AND O.

Among the envious workaday mortals are thousands who sigh and wish they had the lot of the ball player. "They get to travel so much and to see so much of the country and so much beautiful scenery." Truly the veteran leaguer has seen much. Just think of the magnificent scenes the Colts looked upon last year alone. The cuts show some of the scenes they witnessed. One of these scenes, though, might cost a month's salary.

ASSERTING HIS DIGNITY.



"How dare you laugh when your mother is arguing with me!"

IMITATION.

"How do you sign your name?" asked the tax collector of the Pumpkinville citizen, who had come in to register for the election.

"How did the kernul thar sign hissen?" asked the citizen, indicating the young lawyer who had just registered and was passing out the door.

"Why, he signed his 'O. Tolliver Johnson, Esquire.'"

"Waal, jest put mine down 'Hello Tom Phillips, Esquah.'"—Atlanta Journal.

THE TERMS OF UNITY.

"Two souls with but a single thought,"
The poem says, nor errs—
His thought is all of her, you see,
And so, likewise, is hers.
—Chicago News.

IN THE CHEMISTRY LECTURE.

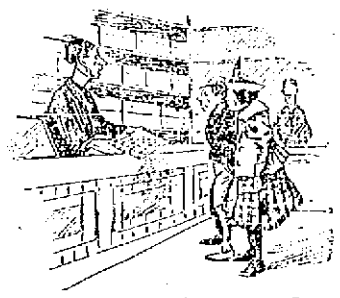
Professor—What happens to gold when it is exposed to the air?

Student (after long reflection)—It's stolen.—Fliegende Blatter.

TAKE CARE! BEWARE!

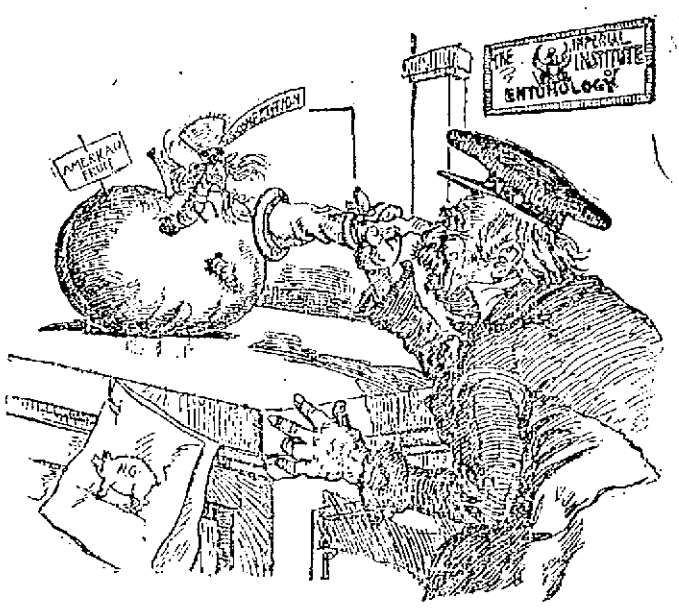
Very few girls who look coyly out of the corner of their eyes at the men are good housekeepers.—Atchison Globe.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.

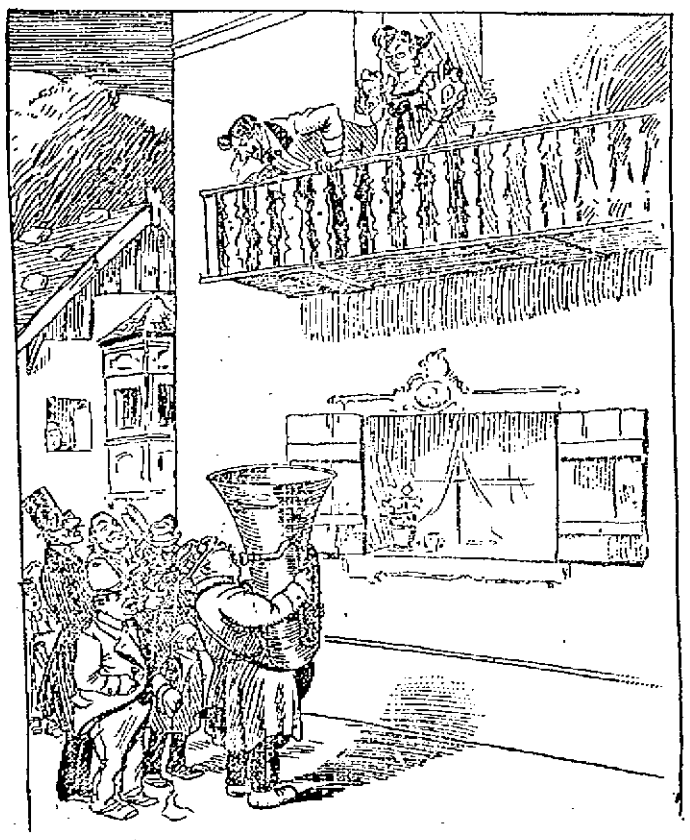


Clerk (to fellow salesman)—Say, Jim, have we got any more of them 29 cent diamond engagement rings?—New York Journal.

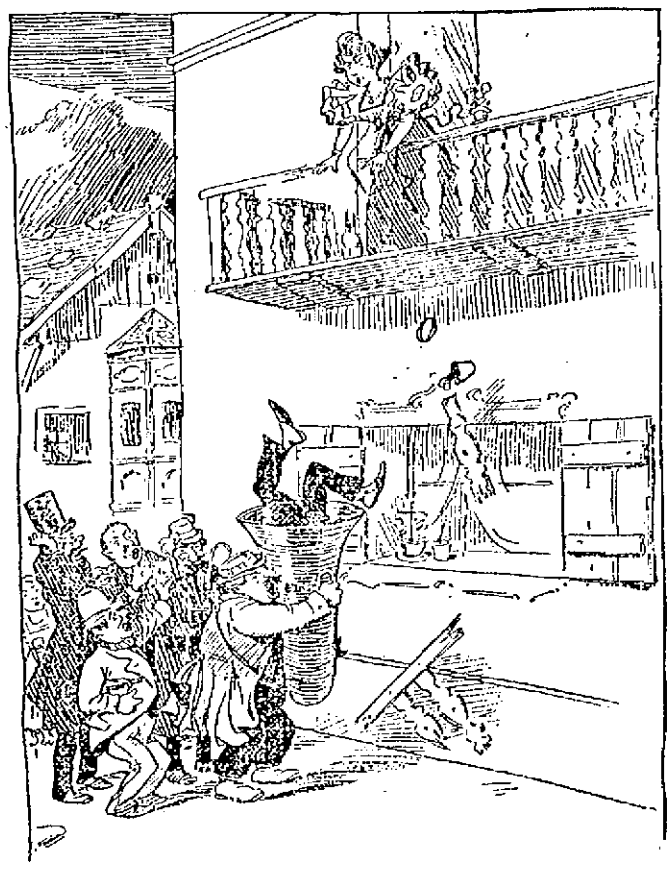
"SEEIN THINGS" IN GERMANY.



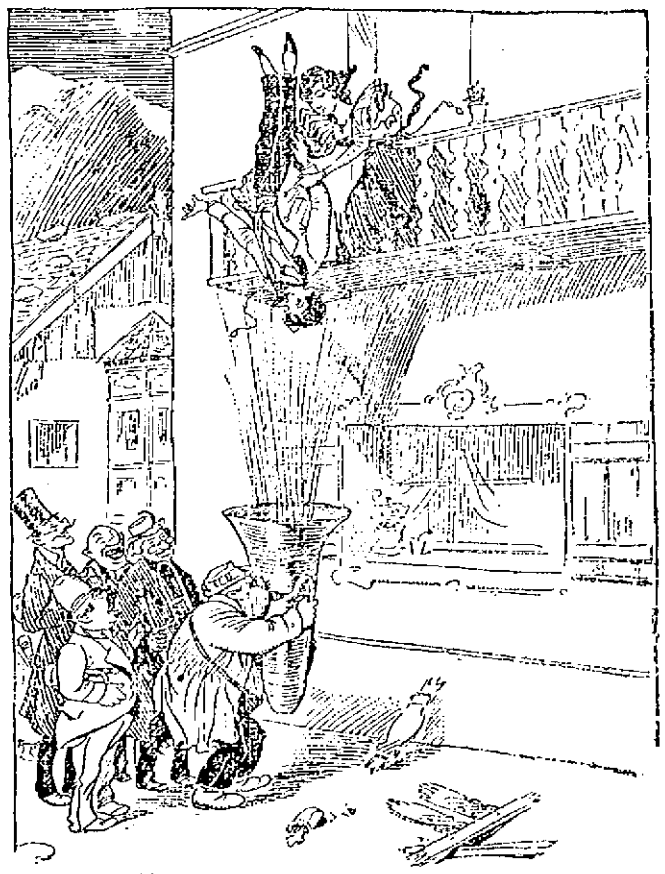
LOST AT THE SERENADE; OR, WHAT HAPPENED TO EDWARD.



"THANK YOU, GENTLEMEN, FOR YOUR SERENADE."



"OH, HEAVENS! WHERE IS MY DEAR EDWARD?"



"HERE YOUR DEAR EDWARD COMES!"

ERICSSON'S MONITOR.

A New Story of the Famous Craft.

SECRETS OF HER BUILDING.

How Professor MacCord, Once a Draftsman Under Ericsson, Changed the Plans of the Queer Little Ironclad.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When Senator Chandler of New Hampshire recently presented a memorial from the late Admiral Worden in the United States senate, he briefly rehearsed the facts of the famous duel between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The senator said that the memorial had been prepared by Admiral Worden for the benefit of those who had served under him on the Monitor, but that the admiral had decided not to present it, fearing that such an action might be construed into a desire for personal benefit.

Besides mentioning the duel as one of the foremost events in the history of our late war, Senator Chandler also spoke of the influence that the meeting of the two ironclads had exerted on the building of modern navies. In consequence of that duel wooden ships gave place to those built of iron for purposes of warfare.

There is probably no story that has been oftener retold than the building of the Monitor. But there were minor mishaps, incidents, that have never been mentioned, and without which the story itself is not complete. For example, though it is generally known that an early trial trip of the Monitor proved a failure, the exact cause of this failure have been but imperfectly touched upon, while the scenes that took place alongside the unpainted black hull have been left almost wholly unmentioned.

Without a doubt there is not another in this country better qualified to treat of this subject than Professor C. W. MacCord, who was at the time a draftsman at the Continental iron works and who in later years became one of the few of Ericsson's chosen friends. The professor was one of the builders of the famous naval war machine, and it is directly on his statements that this article is founded.

The Monitor, for obvious reasons, had been built with as much secrecy as possible, and this to few of the particulars having leaked out served to whet public curiosity to fever heat. So contrary was the design of the Monitor to everything that was supposed to be "shipshape" and so overweighted appeared the vessel that many expected to see her sliding down her ways and to the bottom of the East river. The final preparations were pushed with utmost vigor once the engines had been reported in working order, and on a gloomy winter's morning the formal trial trip was begun.

Judging by the newspaper reports of this trial, it was a hopeless failure. The captain was called an "incapable schemer," and he was severely reproved for wasting the country's resources. An article giving the details of the trial trip and headed "Ericsson's Folly" appeared in a newspaper.

Meanwhile it must be admitted that the battery behaved far differently from what its designer had intended. The motive engines proved out of adjustment and the steering gear required excessive power, so that between the two the vessel was utterly unmanageable and had to be towed back to its starting point.

Then an incident took place which shows the confidence which the great inventor reposed in the ability of his subordinates. At the request of Ericsson young MacCord brought the drawings of a certain part of the machinery wherein was supposed to lie the defect. The captain had never before examined these drawings, so that it was with misgivings that the draftsman appeared to have his work looked over.

After consideration MacCord was ordered to draw new plans. Having done so, he appeared before Ericsson in order to have them examined. But the captain would not look over the work.

"You are sure it is right now? Very well, then, go ahead," he directed, and so correct proved the duplicate drawing that on comparison both tracings might have been made from the same original plan. Exactly what the trouble was with the engines has never been discovered; perhaps an error on the part of a chief engineer, who throughout the building of the Monitor caused considerable delay owing to incompetency, and who may have found it possible to remedy an error without the knowledge reaching higher quarters. At any rate, without any apparentable alteration by order of Ericsson, the engines mysteriously became efficient.

But there remained still the defective rudder. Somehow, it is not known from what quarter, Ericsson heard a rumor that it was the intention of the naval authorities to put the vessel in drydock so as to fit a new rudder. On hearing this news the captain's brow darkened. The blood rushed to his face, and with the full volume of his powerful voice he swore a mighty oath.

"The Monitor is mine, and I say it shall not be done!" And in those words perhaps lay the salvation of the Union. "Put in a new rudder! They'd waste a month doing that. I'll have her in working order in three days." In less than the time specified the alterations had been made, and from that time on the vessel was in perfect working order. Within a month the battle in Hampton Roads had been won and, considering the clash of those stirring times, belonged to ancient history.

Considering how precious was each hour, it may be well understood why a proposition to delay the completion of the vessel by docking should be sufficient to arouse the indignation and disgust of the eminent inventor. Besides, the vessel had not yet been paid for and was therefore fully in the possession of Captain Ericsson, who said in truth, "The Monitor is mine." Here also is an instance toward which we may not revert with satisfaction. The conditions for accepting the Monitor imposed by a great government on a great designer are, fortunately, unparalleled in our history. At a figure allowing but little over the cost of construction the government agreed to accept the ship "providing it prove impregnable under the guns of the enemy at the shortest range." In short, while the government was willing to gain everything, the risk was to be taken by the builder.

In the matter of suitable armament Ericsson was made to conform to his original plans. He had intended to mount a pair of 15-inch guns, but such not being procurable in time the largest available 11-inch guns were substituted.

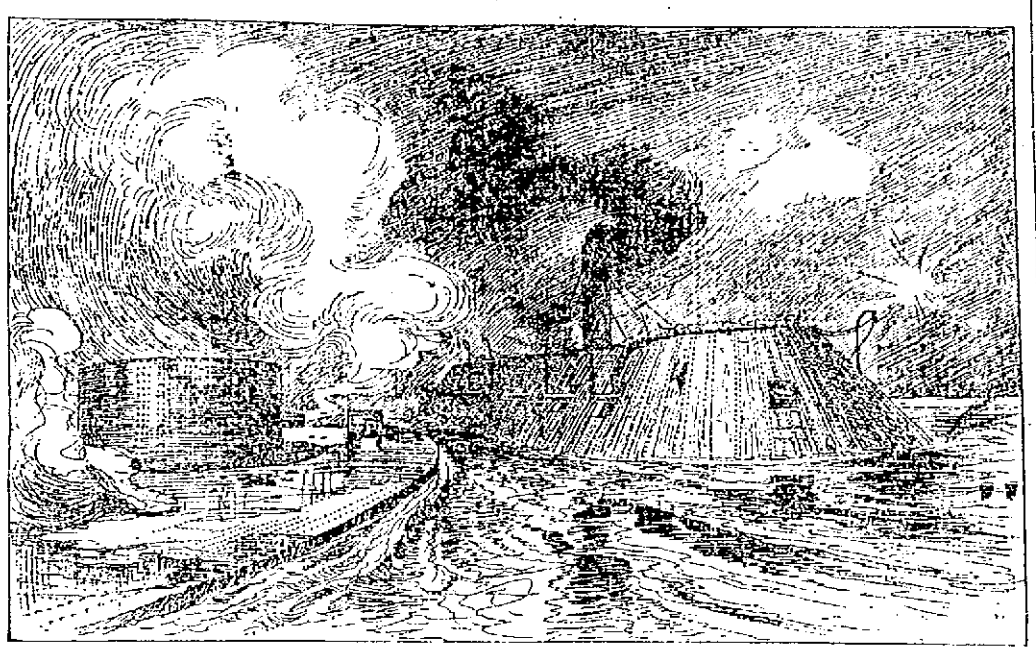
From these guns only shells, with a service charge of 15 pounds of powder, were discharged during the fight. Against the shells the armor of the Merrimac was just about proof. Ericsson, foreseeing this possibility, had provided wrought iron solid shot to be fired with a greater charge of powder, but not a solid shot was used during the engagement, though this was not the fault of either the officers or the crew of the Monitor. That the judgment of Ericsson against that of certain government officials was correct was proved later on when the guns were tested under an increased charge of powder.

"Had the government been able to furnish heavier guns," said Professor MacCord, "or had its officials been willing to sanction the heavier charges, there is little doubt that the Merrimac, instead of withdrawing from the contest, would have been quickly sent to keep company with her victims."

So certain was Ericsson that the means provided were sufficient for the purpose that he was never able to regard the actual result with unalloyed pleasure.

After the Monitor had proved her value as a fighter there yet remained upon the all important question of seaworthiness. Ericsson sat down and planned another monitor. Under the care of an escort the latest representative of the new type of battleship was sent to sea. Not very long after the departure of the pair both passed through the trial of a storm of unusual violence. When the vessels returned the monitor was towing her disabled convoy into port.

A. W. ROLKER.



THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote on His Dignity.

INCIDENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Snow on the Sidewalks of the British Embassy and Why It Was Not Removed. Strange Ways of Foreign Ministers.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, March 2.—The affectation of a superior virtue by the British authorities over the case of two young attaches of the American embassy who claimed "diplomatic privileges" when arrested for violating an ordinance in a London suburb has created mild amusement in Washington. These young men rode their bicycles on the sidewalk, and when arrested they appealed to the American embassador for protection from prosecution. Mr. Hay applied to the foreign office, and the prosecution of the young men was stopped. But the authorities expressed a mild surprise that the culprits had not taken their punishment, since no diplomatic question was involved, and they were clearly in the wrong.

The residents on Nineteenth street, in the vicinity of Dupont circle, are considering the advisability of having this opinion of the foreign office framed and sending a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote. The British embassador ought to know what his government thinks of a man who shirks his duties as a resident by pleading diplomatic privileges. Possibly English sentiment would make Sir Julian see the necessity for cleaning the snow from the sidewalk on the Nineteenth street front of the embassy.

There is a local regulation in Washington requiring all owners of improved property to keep the sidewalks abutting on the property clean and free from snow. The British government owns a valuable piece of ground bounded by Nineteenth street, N street and Connecticut avenue. The embassy building faces Connecticut avenue. Sir Julian does not use Nineteenth street. Therefore Sir Julian declines to keep his sidewalk on Nineteenth street clean, and the persons who do use Nineteenth street, which is a fashionable thoroughfare, must wade through snow ankle deep when passing Sir Julian's preserves. I saw the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt disporting himself on snowshoes there one day; but few Washingtonians own snowshoes or know how to use them.

The district authorities once asked Sir Julian politely to clear away the snow. He did not comply with the request, and nothing can be done about the matter.

When the late Senator Van Wyck lived in the house on Massachusetts avenue and Eighteenth street which he owned, one of the legations was near by. A member of the legation owned a dog that howled and moaned all through the night. The senator complained to the District authorities. It was of no use. No law could reach the legation or any of its attaches. The dog continued to howl and the neighbors to use profane language until some one risked an international war by poisoning the dog.

It was a chancellor of the German legation some years ago who showed his contempt for the American people by hanging his clothing in the front yard on drying day. The legation building was on a popular thoroughfare. The chancellor's underwear flapped in the face of tout le monde, to the great scandal of the neighbors. There is a District regulation which prohibits the hanging of one's wash in view of the street. The authorities quietly intimated to the chancellor that the display ought to be abated. The chancellor replied by hanging out a fresh assortment of underwear.

That was in the day when no one who was not a "von" was recognized as living on the same planet as the German minister. Times have changed at the German embassy, and a few days ago the embassador received and entertained representatives of all the "vereins" and "bunds" in Washington, together with the Von Seckendorffs and the other German aristocrats.

Crowing fowls and other nuisances have been kept by the diplomats in Washington, and their neighbors have always been without recourse. But maintaining a nuisance is not the fault of diplomatic privilege. The young attaches have a merry way of setting the laws at defiance. Many of these attaches, especially those from some of the Latin republics, are the dissolute sons of wealthy men who have been sent here less on the business of their government than to have a good time. They have it. One of their favorite diversions is to make a sortie on an unsavory quarter of the capital and break windows. They break cab windows, store windows—anything of glass. The guardians of the law round them up and take them to the police station. With silk hats tilted back on their disheveled heads they stand at the bar and present their cards to the sergeant in charge. He knows them. It is all that his place is worth to lay a finger on one of them. So he argues with them.

"Now, gentlemen, go home peaceably," he says. "It's pretty late, and you've had a good time. Suppose you let the calaman drive you home."

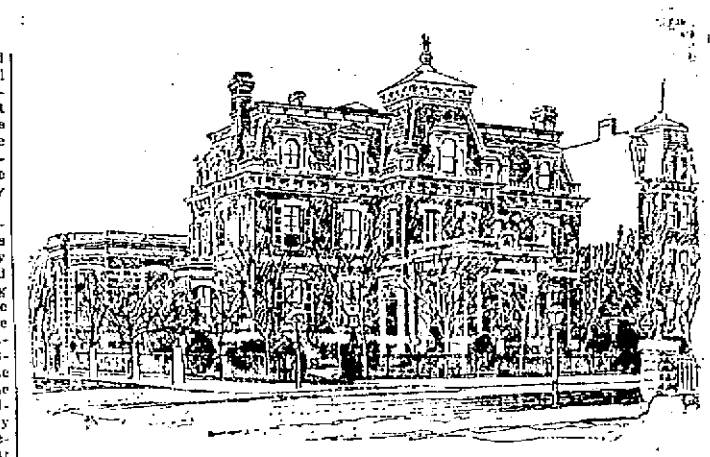
If they are in a good humor they consent and noisily troop out to the cabs in which they were driven to the station. If they are ugly there is nothing to be done but let them have their fling. If they want to tear up the car tracks on Pennsylvania avenue there is no one who has a right to arrest them. All that the sergeant can do is to report the matter to his superiors; they can call it to the attention of the state department, and the secretary of state can intimate to the minister or embassador whose subordinate committed the offense that his spirits must be subdued.

One other recourse the state department has when a legation attache makes himself offensive to the local authorities. If his sins are serious the secretary of state, through our embassador or minister, notifies his home government that his presence here is not desired. That results in his instant recall. No government will keep an unwelcome representative at the capital of another nation. The whole affair is conducted so quietly that no one outside diplomatic circles ever hears of it. The young man is recalled suddenly by his government. He goes away. His friends may miss him, but the pleasant relations of the legation and the state department are unruffled.

In other cities than Washington the "diplomatic privilege" is not so potent. When the Turkish consul at Boston was accused of swindling two men out of the better part of their fortune he was arrested at New York and imprisoned in the Tombs. The attorney invoked the interference of the state department, and undoubtedly he would have been released if the Turkish minister had backed up the demand. But the Turkish minister refused to interfere, and the consul was taken back to Boston, tried and committed. At another time the attache of a European legation was arrested in New York for insulting a woman on the street. His attorney raised the question of privilege, but a hard headed judge took the chance of fining him, and no international difficulties resulted.

Not only are the legation people free to raise Cain whenever they please, but they cannot be compelled to pay their bills. A great many tradesmen here have accounts with young attaches of legations which will never be paid. A florist on Fourteenth street adopted a novel plan to collect a bill against one of these men. The foreigner had been paying court to a rich American girl. He sent her flowers regularly and was assiduous in his devotion to her. The florist from whom he ordered the flowers waited until the bill amounted to a large sum and then started to collect it. He sent it to the young man. He sent it to the legation. He sent it to the minister. When all else had failed, he sent the bill to the young lady who had received the flowers, with a note of explanation. Her father paid the bill and probably ordered the young man out of his house—a rather disastrous conclusion to his speculation.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.



BRITISH LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

BOATSWAIN, FRANCIS E. LARKIN.

A Brahman and His Teeth.

When the Brahman cleans his teeth, he must use a small twig cut from one of a number of certain trees, and before he cuts it he must make his act known to the gods of the woods.

He must not indulge in this cleanly habit every day. He must abstain on the 6th, the 8th, the 9th, the 14th, the 15th and the last day of the moon, on the days of new and full moon, on the Tuesday in every week, on the day of the constellation under which he was born, on the day of the week and on the day of the month which correspond with those of his birth, at an eclipse, at the conjunction of the planets, at the equinoxes and other unlucky epochs, and also on the anniversary of the death of his father or mother.

Any one who cleans his teeth with his bit of stick on any of the above mentioned days will have hell as his portion.

Dwelling in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

GUS. C. ORDING

C. HELM, CARPENTER OF THE MAINE.

GEORGE E. WILBUR.

BERNARD ALBERT HENNEKES.

ELDON H. GERO, CHIEF MACHINIST

WILLIAM J. HORN

JOHN H. SHILLINTON.

THOMAS H. COLD

W. H. GORMAN, SEAMAN.

HENRY AUCHENBACH, FIREMAN.

W. L. HOUGH.

GEORGE D. FAUBEL.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD HEROES OF THE MAINE.

Not an epaulet they wore, not a braid of gold they bore when at sea or on the shore. For their wealth of brawn and brain, small their gain;
But the nation drops a tear, and the nation gives a cheer for the tars who knew no fear, for the able seamen slain on the Maine!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing prior to the eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1896, betw en J. M. Bissonette and Joseph Gaudette under the firm name of Bissonette & Co., was on that date dissolved by mutual consent and agre ement. Said Bissonette was th re by authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and to continue the business thereafter under the said firm name of Bissonette & Co.

—J. M. Bissonette.
Joseph Gaudette.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

ENAMELLED DISH PANS WITH TEA.

Big size grey enameled dish pans given away with a pound of our 60c. Tea. Come quick. Dickson Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 65 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Ausnor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money order to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 16 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, cheap. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Pevey now has ready for delivery the Rochester Brewing company's genuine Bock Beer.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The American Watch Repairing company, formerly at 28 Prescott street, has removed to 96 Middlesex street, next to the I.O.O.F. building.

Thomas P. Boulger's shoe store is attracting considerable attention just now. Mr. Boulger has had placed in front of his store several attractive Klondike signs and the prices quoted on them are certainly low enough to invite patronage. Mr. Boulger said the reason he painted them that particular color was to indicate that the people could either save gold or silver by buying their footwear at his store. Read his ad in this paper and when you feel like purchasing shoes, call at the White shoe store on Central street where you will surely find the prices all right and the shoes also.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A party of merry young people gathered at the home of Representative W. A. Lang in Chelmsford street Thursday evening to assist his son, William A., Jr., in celebrating his 14th birthday. The young people had a delightful time with games and various amusements, and there were songs and recitations and instrumental music by Miss Gladys Reed, and Miss Grace Carll and Mr. Lang gave a graphaphone exhibition.

LINCOLN DRUM CORPS.

The Lincoln Fife and Drum Corps gave a concert and ball in Good Templars' hall in Gorham street last night. On the concert programme were several selections by the corp, Frank Harrison, leader; and individual numbers on sever instruments by Arthur Moore, George Baxter, Frank Harrington, James Bell, William Gilmore and John McCann. Boxes of food were auctioned off for supper and following this was general dancing for an hour or more. The committee were: Leonard Richardson, Arthur Willman, Frank Brault and George Baxter.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

Prof. Iatros spoke yesterday afternoon before the Friday club, on "Dante's Inferno." The epoch in which Dante lived and the effect of the chaotic political state of Italy and Europe upon his life, were first spoken of. His political life belongs to history, but it was the last thing that would preserve his great name to posterity. He saw his home plundered and himself exiled from the city where he was born and where he lived. What saved Dante was Beatrice, the lady of his thoughts, and that led to the writing of the Inferno.

The subject for the next meeting is Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Miss Russell.

APPLETON MILLS

WORK OF REORGANIZING PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

The work of re-organizing the Appleton company to put it upon a paying basis is going on slowly, but with good business judgment.

Alexander G. Cumnock has assumed the active control of the corporation as treasurer, and is spending part of his time in Boston and the remainder in Lowell, in its interest.

It will be necessary for the present, at least, to retain an office in Boston. That occupied by Louis Robeson, the late treasurer, has been given up, and Room 18 taken at No. 40 Water street.

At present the company is largely manufacturing yarns. What the future product of the mills will be must depend somewhat upon the market, but it is understood that the policy will be to manufacture goods that will sell.

No changes have yet been made in the management within the mills and there are no indications of any at present.

The directors have the power to sell real estate belonging to the company if they deem it expedient. The only proposition to dispose of any property now is to sell the agent's house in Highland street, formerly occupied by Charles H. Richardson.

Under some circumstances the treasurer living in Lowell, would have the house, but Mr. Cumnock owns his own residence and the company now has no agent.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Branch Street Tabernacle—Rev. O. E. Mallory. Morning—"Gospel for All Lands." Communion at noon. Women's quarterly missionary meeting at 6.30.

Fifth Street Baptist, Rev. H. W. O. Millington. Morning—"The Presence and Power of God." Evening, "Christian Womanhood—A Modern Example."

First Baptist—Rev. Smith T. Ford. Morning—"Your way and Mine." Evening, "Address by Miss E. K. Price of Chicago, International secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Reception of members and communion follow morning service.

Worthen Street Baptist—Rev Bowley Green. Morning—"Divine Companionship." Evening, "This One Thing I Do."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Rev. H. Lockhart. Morning—"What is Gain?" Evening, Illustrated Sermon, followed by communion.

Mt. Vernon Free Baptist—Rev. O. H. Denney. Morning—"Behold the Man." Evening, "The Anchor of Titus, a Comrade of the Cross."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Rev. A. E. Wilson. Rev. S. S. Frost will preach morning and evening.

First Congregational—Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D. Morning—"The Lord's Prayer—Petitions pertaining to the Coming of the Lord's Kingdom;" communion. Evening, "War With Spain. Have we Just Cause?"

First Trinitarian—Rev. George F. Kenngott. Morning—"A Love Feast," followed by communion and the reception of members. Evening, "The Reality of Christ. Anniversary Service.

Highland Congregational—Rev. C. L. Morgan. Morning—"Isaiah's Second Appeal to the King." Evening, Address by Dr. Julia Plummer of Boston; communion and reception of members.

Kirk Street—Rev. W. A. Bartlett. Morning—Communion and Reception of members. Evening, Address by Miss Harriet Taylor of Chicago, "What is Being Done for Young Women in Our Cities."

John Street—Rev. George H. Johnson. Morning—"Consecration." Evening, "Going to Jerusalem," illustrated with stereopticon.

Pawtucket—Rev. Willis D. Leland. Morning—"Neglecting Salvation." Evening, "A Sure Place."

Central M. E.—Rev. C. M. Hall. Morning—Sacrament and other ordinances. French service with preaching by Rev. J. H. Paradis at 6.30. Evangelistic service at 6.30.

Highland M. E.—Rev. Dr. James Mudge. Morning—"Plausible perversions, or the Sneering Truth and the Lying Prayer." Evening, Communion.

St. Paul's M. E. — Rev. Dr. F. K. Stratton. Morning—"The Affinities of this World Continued in the Next," the first of a series. Evening, Address by Miss Susan C. Eastman of Moody's school at Northfield.

Centralville M. E.—Rev. G. N. Dorr. Morning, "The Lord's Supper." Evening, "The Commandments. The First Table."

Worthen Street M. E.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Curnick. Morning—"Christ's Sixth Utterance From the Cross." Evening, Address by Miss Cora N. Crosby of Boston, state secretary of the Y.W.C.A.

Berean Primitive Methodist—Rev. S. Darlington. Morning—"Peace"; communion. Evening, "What Does War Mean?"

First Primitive Methodist—Rev. N. W. Matthews. Morning—Communion and reception of members. Evening, "Extremes Forcibly Contrasted."

First Presbyterian—Rev. J. J. McFaddin or Newburyport will preach morning and evening.

First Unitarian—Rev. C. T. Billings. Morning—"The Communion Service." Evening, "The Meaning of Lent."

Free Church—Rev. George Wright. Morning—"The Power that Makes Things Go."

First Universalist—Rev. C. E. Fisher. Morning—"Destroyed in the Midst of the Sea." Evening, Young people's meeting, with short sermon by pastor.

Grace Universalist—Rev. R. A. Greene. Morning—"Jesus and the Sword." Communion at noon.

Middlesex Chapel—Rev. E. R. Caswell. Morning—"The Sign of His Coming." Evening, "The Promise of the Spirit."

LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET.

S. P. Pike, the hustling meat and provision dealer, is making what seems to be the greatest effort of his life to supply the people of this city with everything that is used in making a complete dinner table. In going through the establishment I must admit that I was wonderfully surprised with the immensity of it. I saw a number of clerks in the different departments busily engaged but the clerk in the fish department (yesterday being Friday) seemed to get the most generous share of the patronage. Mr Pike told me that in that one branch alone of his business he sold nearly two tons of fish a week, which is an enormous amount. The meat department had the finest display I have witnessed for a long time. There were tons of fresh and salt meats, pork, poultry, and game, at prices that astonished me when compared with the prices asked and obtained at some other markets. There is no use attempting to dispute the fact that Mr. Pike can excel them all. His vegetable department is something grand. Here you can find all the truck of a midsummer garden, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, dandelions fresh and green from the garden, and onions from Bermuda and Spain. In the grocery department, Mr. Pike displays on his counters a variety of different canned goods which he has marked without reserve or limit three cans for a quarter. Some of the cans were opened and the contents exposed in dishes that looked very tempting and palatable. These prices are lower than was ever quoted in the city before and Mr. Pike believes that when the people are acquainted with the fact they won't be slow in purchasing these goods. There were oranges enough to make an exhibit of a first class fruit store selling three dozen for a quarter. But what caused me to smile was when I saw the cases of eggs—seventy-four eggs for a dollar. He is displaying imported fruits, raisins, apricots, etc. Five pounds of these imported fruits make excellent sauce or preserve and the price is certainly very low. These prices may not prevail very long, but Mr. Pike seems to have a spasmodic spell of ripping and tearing former prices to pieces. While his men are swinging the carving knife and cleaver, he is using the paint pot and reducing everything in his establishment below cost. People reading this tale need not take our word for it, but they certainly should take the trouble of reading the advertisement and calling at the Public Market on Prescott street.

Put Your Finger on Your Pulse

You feel the blood rushing along.

But what kind of blood? That is the question.

Is it pure blood or impure blood?

If the blood is impure then you are weak and languid; your appetite is poor and your digestion is weak. You cannot sleep well and the morning finds you unprepared for the work of the day. Your checks are pale and your complexion is sallow. You are troubled with pimples, boils, or some eruption of the skin. Why not purify your blood?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. Take it a few days and then put your finger on your pulse again. You can feel the difference. It is stronger and your circulation better. Send for our book on Impure Blood.

If you are bilious, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. They cure constipation also.

Write to our Doctors.

Write them freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.

Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

TAX REDUCTION

ASKED FOR BY TREMONT & SUFFOLK MILLS.

The assessors at a meeting yesterday heard Agent Thomas and Counsel Frank E. Dunbar on their petition for a reduction in the valuation set on the Tremont & Suffolk property in 1896, 1896 and 1897. They asked for a reduction of $141,000 from the 1895 assessment, instead of $59,000; for 1896, they ask a reduction of $100,000 and for 1897, they ask a reduction of $600,000.

The assessors insisted that the petitioners should particularize in writing, instead of demanding lump sum reduction, so that the matter could be investigated intelligently.

Mr. Dunbar agreed to submit in writing the reductions that should be made on machinery, land, and on buildings.

The corporation representatives would like to have the valuation set at a figure not over $1,600,000 whereas the assessors say that a fair estimation of the value is over $2,100,000.

During the hearing, it was suggested to Mr. Dunbar that if commercial conditions were such that there was reasonable ground for corporations asking reduction of one-third of the assessed valuation, the merchants of Lowell should be entitled to the same consideration and also every property owner.

Mr. Dunbar agreed that the argument was sound, and said that in his opinion the taxes should be reduced.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

10 YEARS OLD.

WARRANTED A PURE TONICAL STIMULANT

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

E. A. McQUADE, Local Agent.

New Spring Goods

From the famous house of E. H. Van Ingen & Co., New York and London, are now ready. In confined Novelties, variety, excellence and style it is unexcelled.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
65 Central Street.

OPERA HOUSE

Grand Concert

In Aid of the

NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Under the auspices of the TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

SUNDAY EVENING, March 6.

Tickets 50c. and 25c.

Tickets can be obtained at Box Office, or from any officer of the Labor Unions.

STOVER'S STRIKE

Employers Have a Grievance Against Y.M.C.A.

CLAIMING THAT IT IS WORKING AGAINST THEM.

By Sending Men There for Work.

The strikers of Stover's shoe shop have a grievance against the Young Men's Christian association of this city, according to their statement to a reported, backed up by a statement of a man who furnished them with the knowledge of it.

They claim that the Y.M.C.A. even though it may be acting with no baneful intent, is interfering with their progress in their battle of their rights by sending men to Stovers for work, while the strike is yet on. The believe cluding itself, any good, by taking a that the Y.M.C.A. is doing no one, Ireland in trouble between Mr. Stover and his employes.

The trouble grew out of an application by a young man at the association building for work. The young man in question informed a Sun reporter that he had just been discharged from the Homeopathic hospital in Washington and had come to Lowell in search of employment, being a shoemaker by trade. Appreciating the efforts of the Y.M.C.A. of the country in furthering the interests of young men, he says he applied at the Hurd street building on Friday for work.

According to his story, he was asked and upon replying that shoemaking was his trade, he was given a letter a letter to a boss in Stover's shoe shop and told to present it and get work.

With the letter in his pocket, he started for Stovers, and he says as he neared the shop, he was somewhat surprised to see groups of men and women loitering about the place and who looked strangely at him as he entered.

He presented his letter from the Y.M.C.A. to the proper party who called a third man and the two, after asking him a few questions regarding his knowledge of the business offered him the job of boss of the stock finishing department at $15 a week.

The appearance of the place and the manner in which he was employed, he says, made him suspicious and he then asked if there was any trouble or strike in the shop being a union man. He was informed negatively, so he claims, but seeing officers in the shop, he concluded that all was not right and though "broke" and not in the best of health, as he stated, he declined the position.

The day after he started out again to look for work, and falling in with three men asked them if he could get a job in a shoe shop. One of the men, he claims, told him to go to Stovers, whereupon the other two, calling him aside, informed him that a strike was in progress there and that he had better see some of the strikers. They took him to one of the latter and to him the Washington man told his story. The striker was not inclined to believe him, and together they went to the Y.M.C.A. rooms where the striker claims he also received a note addressed to the same boss, which read: "The bearer says he knows something of the business. He is a stranger to me and I know nothing about him. He is looking for work."

The strikers, therefore, are of the opinion that the Y.M.C.A. by sending men who say they "know something about the business" to Stovers, are assisting in defeating their fight for their rights.

The Y.M.C.A., however, was probably more desirous of putting a deserving man to work, than to help defeat the strikers, and possibly did not realize that feature of the action in so doing.

NEW COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL WOODWARD ELECTED IN THE SIXTH.

It is now Colonel Woodward of the Sixth Regiment.

At a meeting of the officers of the Sixth Regiment, M.V.M., at the First Brigade quarters in Boston, yesterday Captain Woodward of Wakefield, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of the regiment, was unanimously chosen colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier General Henry Parsons. There were 30 officers present, including 6 from this city, Captain Carr of Company G, Captain Greig of Company C, and Lieutenants Fairweather and Howard of Company G, and Lieutenants Swift and Livingston of Company C. Major George H. Chaffin of Southbridge, of whom mention has been made as a possible successor of Colonel Parsons, was elected lieutenant colonel, the vacant majority being filled by the election of Captain George H. Priest of B Company of Fitchburg.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.

A good idea is to keep some Pearline in a sifter, ready to use for floor-washing, dish-washing, etc., etc. You sprinkle a little over the floor, for instance, and then just wash it over with a wet cloth. See how much more convenient to use than soap, to say nothing of the easier work!

If you're buying and using Pearline simply for washing clothes, and not for all kinds of washing and cleaning, you're cheating yourself out of a great deal of comfort and economy. 547

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Mark What We Say

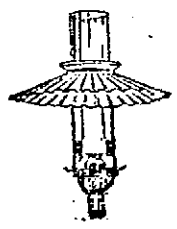
The line of High Grade Shoes for Ladies', Men, Misses', Boys' and Children that we carry

IS UNEXCELLED

They combine all the excellence of the shoe making art, as to style and finish—Look well and wear well. Thousands of our customers say they save 25 cents on every dollars' worth of Shoes bought here.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.



OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c—INCANDESCENT LIGHT—59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

254-256 MERRIMACK STREET.

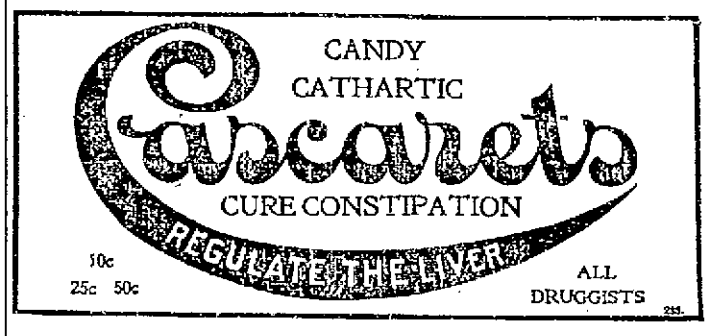
We Believe

The Misses' Dresses, 6 to 14 years of age, which we are to sell today and while they last at 49c each for any size, are actually worth $1.00 if you bought the material and had them made in your own home. We have no disposition to try to humbug or deceive you in this matter. So if you will kindly come at once and select what dresses you think you will need for any miss from 6 to 14, we will be glad to give you our best attention and a large lot to choose from. Yours truly,

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be on sale today and while they last nearly 200 other styles and materials of Misses' Dresses ranging in price from $1 up to $1.95 each, and it won't take you long to see them. The ladies' extra $1.50 and $1.75 Percale Wrappers at 99c., and those usually sold at $1.25 at only 78c. are in this department.



A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

SPECIAL SALE OF

New Spring Dress Goods

178 pieces purchased direct from the mills. All subject to slight manufacturers' imperfections near the selvage.

They embrace the new fancy weaves in all the choice desirable shades. Every piece being double width, pure wool and thoroughly shrunk.

The imperfections are very slight and in many instances hardly noticeable. Their intrinsic value being almost equal to absolutely perfect goods which sell in the market at $1 per yard.

They are now on exhibition in one of our large windows, Palmer street, and will be placed on sale on

MONDAY MORNING NEXT

MARCH 7TH, AT ONLY

49c. Per Yard

We consider this a bargain well worth the immediate attention of every lady.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week. Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

79 MERRIMACK and 15 JOHN STREETS.

TELEPHONE, 533-4.

LOWELL'S GREATEST.
THE SUN LEADS ALL ITS LOCAL RIVALS IN SALES, IN PUSH, IN STYLE, AND IN INFLUENCE IT IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THEY BOTH AGREE.
THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1898. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Sunday. Colder tonight, with northwest to west winds.

Almanac, Sunday, March 6.
Sun rises—6:11; sets, 5:40.
Moon sets—6:06 a. m.
High water—9:45 a. m.; 10:15 p. m.

STOLEN MONEY

And Its Whereabouts the Police Inquire.

TWO SIMILAR CASES OF THEFT DETECTED.

Edward Rock Assaults His Sister-in-Law.

James O'Day was arrested Friday afternoon by Inspector Allen and Officer Bumps on a warrant charging him with larceny of $46 from Patrick Hickey of Roxbury.

According to Hickey's story, he was injured some time ago on one of the Lowell & Suburban railroad cars. He made a settlement with the company and was paid $50 Thursday. After accepting the money, he went out to see the sights and wound up in a barroom with O'Day, and two other newly made friends. They had several drinks which were settled for by Hickey and it was necessary for him to display his roll of bills. He claims that O'Day picked his pocket of $46.

O'Day was found at the tramps' mission on Revere street by the officers and denied that he took the money. He knew Hickey had been robbed, but charged the theft to the other two, whom he pretended not to know. O'Day is a ventriloquist, and says if he would straighten out, he might make $50 a week on the stage.

O'Day pleaded not guilty this morning and denied that he took the pocketbook, though he said he saw a man steal it.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

Another very similar robbery is also on the docket in the police station.

Some time ago, a dog owned by August Fels bit James Barlow of Dracut, neither party suffering any dangerous results. Mr. Fels a few days ago gave balm to the wounded Barlow in the tune of $60. Barlow intended to go to the old country but went on a little time before going.

Night before last, he met Jim Kelly, a weaver, formerly of the Navy Yard, and took him home to Dracut with him.

Kelley got up first yesterday morning and as a result Barlow lost $45. Kelley, with $19 and a new outfit of clothing was arrested in Lawrence by Inspector Allen this morning.

ASSAULTED HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.

Edward Rock, aged 26, after eight months at the state farm, blew into Lowell yesterday and was taken home by his brother, Martin Rock, residing in Rock street, and employed by Hanson. This morning, Mrs. Rock, aged 25, Martin's wife, feeling indisposed, did not get up when her husband did, and after the latter had gone to his work, Edward went to her room and criminally assaulted her. She complained to her husband and Edward was arrested. He claims his sister-in-law encouraged him, but the furniture of the room gave evidence of a fight.

THE ALLEN CASE.

Judge Pickman in the case of Nathaniel Allen charged with embezzling furniture from "Dr." Harriet Hall, today fined Allen $50. He appealed. The case against Allen for embezzlement from Catherine Donovan is settled.

Y. W. C. A. CONVENTION

REPORTS SHOWING PRESENT CONDITION OF ASSOCIATION.

At yesterday's session of the Y.W.C.A. of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, reports of the state committee, city secretaries, presidents and unaffiliated colleges were presented, showing the present condition of the association. During the bible study hour the Rev. Dr C. I. Schofield of Northfield delivered a sermon.

In the afternoon a city conference was led by Miss Harriet Taylor of Chicago, city secretary of the international committee. "The Present Condition of Women," and "The Possibilities of Association Work in Meeting Existing Needs" were discussed.

There was a praise service in the evening, and an address by Miss Effie Price of Chicago, general secretary of the international committee.

CARPET LOOMS IDLE.

There are now about sixty looms idle in the Brussels and Wilton departments of the Lowell Manufacturing Co. The weavers are out in the meantime waiting for orders. Some of them have been out more than ten days already.

FIREMEN'S BILL.

In the senate yesterday, on motion of Senator Putnam of Middlesex, the Lowell bill to exempt firemen from civil service examination for appointment on the permanent force was amended by making a three-years' service necessary to re-appointment and was then re-enacted.

WHO'S RUNNING THE BOARD OF HEALTH?

TOWN MEETING

In Dracut Held on Next Monday.

TOWN EXPECTS TO VOTE FOR LICENSE.

Police and Highway Matters to be Discussed.

Monday next will be Dracut's greatest day in the year, and although it comes early, it comes, nevertheless, with a promise of being as lively as any of its predecessors for though a staid old town, Dracut can hump itself on Town Meeting Day, and then the corn-fed rustics of the Centre district and the more urbanized denizens of the Navy Yard and Collinsville come together in battle array, there is always sure to be an interesting time.

The two little villages on one side and the great centre on the other, have fought each other in town meeting after town meeting, quitting generally with the odds slightly in favor of the Centreites, until a couple of years ago, just when the Ames lot began to gain fame, a Citizens' movement was started that, when completed, broke the backbone of the Centreites, for into the Citizens' party went nearly all of both parties from the two villages, all the democrats and a few republicans from the Centre; and at last year's town meeting, it elected two of the three selectmen, Drs. Eaton and John J. Sparks, and dictated the election of the third, Mr. Parker. This year the last named has withdrawn from the fight, while the others are candidates for re-election. There is considerable opposition to the Doctor and the druggist this year, for reasons I know not, and the Citizen's ticket people sought about for the strongest man they could find to place in nomination for the third selectman. Several sought the office, but were rejected as not strong enough and when the leaders came together, democrats and republicans alike were unanimous in the opinion that the man

(Continued to Page Four.)

James F. O'Donnell,
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

INTEREST NOW
on Daily Balances
SUBJECT to CHECK
At MIDDLESEX TRUST CO.

BUY A JACOB DOLL PIANO
75 Pianos to select from, 18 different makes. The Jacob Doll Piano is the talk of the town. If you haven't one your neighbor has. Doll Pianos everywhere. For sale by SAMUEL ORR, Associate Building.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

STRIKERS' FUND.

FOR NEW BEDFORD STILL BOOMING.

Mrs. Ann Jones, an operative 70 years old called at The Sun office with a quarter for the strikers' fund. She said she would give it if it were the last in her possession. The ways and means committee turned in a good sum this week. The names of the contributors will be given in Monday's paper.

THE FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$1,358.06
Forwarded to New Bedford	900.00
Balance	$458.06
Ways and Means Committee	32.50
Johanna Maloney	.25
Maggie Gallagher	.25
Ann Jones	.25
A Friend	.25
Total	$501.56

HON. CHARLES ALLEN

DINED WITH PRESIDENT AND MRS. McKINLEY.

The Boston Record says:

Hon. Charles H. Allen of Lowell, an ex-member of congress from that city and at one time republican nominee for governor, but who went down before W. E. Russell, has been in Washington this week. He was a member of the 49th and 50th Congress, in which Mr. McKinley also served. During that time the President and the gentleman from the Spindle City formed a very intimate acquaintance, which has been kept up ever since. On Sunday last, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, at the invitation of the President and Mrs. McKinley, dined at the executive mansion and partook of the frugal meal which the executive had prepared. Probably the closest man to the President in Massachusetts is Hon. W. B. Plunkett of Adams, now in Governor Wolcott's council; but the next closest man is Hon C. H. Allen of Lowell.

JIM DAILY HERE

HE SIGNS ARTICLES WITH T. CONNORS OF THIS CITY.

Jim Daily of Norwich, Conn., was in Lowell today to sign articles with T. Connors for a 10-round contest at 135 pounds for a purse of $100.

The fight will take place at Buffalo, N. Y., on March 27. Connors will start training at once.

DEBATING CLUB.

The Liberal debating club will hold a meeting in Pilgrim Hall on Palmer street tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock, the subject being "Resolved, That Infidels as a Rule are Cowards."

Miss Charlotte Porter, of Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, Chicago, will address the young people's meeting in the chapel of the Branch Street Tabernacle, tomorrow evening at 5.30 o'clock. Miss Margaret S. Jones, matron of the "Open Door" home will conduct the meeting and a soloist is expected from the Y.W.C.A. conference. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Every person is looking for prizes and when they want to purchase a range, Gaynor & Co., have the exclusive sale of just that kind of a range. Also every other kind of household furniture. Just call at 23 Prescott street and see for yourselves and keep your eye on their ad. in this paper. You can save money by it.

Saturday, April 2nd
Is Quarter Day in the Savings Department
Traders' National Bank
Money deposited on or before that day will draw interest from April 1st,
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
Bank Hours { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.
Middlesex Street, Cor. Post Office Avenue

LATEST OF SHIP BUILDING

An Authority Believes in Home Industry.

WE CAN BUILD AS CHEAP AS EUROPE.

Seamen Being Recruited at California.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cleveland, O., March 5.—A representative of the Associated Press today interviewed Robert Wallace, president of the Cleveland Shipbuilding company. He said that notwithstanding the difference of wages between this country and Europe, he believes that there is not the slightest doubt that modern steel or iron vessels can be constructed in New York cheaper than in any foreign country. The shipyard at New York, backed by ample capital, would be the safest possible investment. He believes that it will be a matter of only a short time when American-built ships will be again supreme on the seas.

MUSTERING SEAMEN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vallijo, Cal., March 5—Admiral Kirkland has received telegraph orders to sign all the able-bodied seamen he can. Double forces have also been ordered in the construction department here.

ANOTHER SPANISH CRUISER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, March 5.—A Spanish first-class cruiser, Almirant Oquendo, arrived in the harbor this morning from Spain. It received a hearty welcome. The docks were crowded, rockets were sent up, and it was saluted by the fort. The smoke stacks of the Maine have been removed and more bodies are expected to be recovered today.

BUYING COAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Biringham, Ala., March 5.—The United States government is buying Alabama coal in large quantities for vessels along the Gulf coast. The cruiser Detroit in Mobile harbor has been loaded with this coal. Large shipments have been sent to Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa and Key West.

KILLED BY TRAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Burlington, Ia., March 5.—Lieut. Frank Kelke of the United States army and commandant of the Iowa Wesleyan university attempted to board a train this morning, missed his footing and was cut completely in two at the waist.

COMPANY DISBANDS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Ore., March 5.—The proposed expedition of the Snow and Ice Transportation company of Chicago has been abandoned. The company had a contract with the war department to transfer relief supplies to the Klondike but when the relief expedition was abandoned, the company dropped the scheme. It is probable that the government will be asked to settle all expenses incurred by the company.

IS INVESTIGATING

The Board of Health Inquiry Still Goes on.

SUPT. MURPHY AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

Agent Knapp Will be Called Next.

The committee that is investigating the health department held another session last night and as usual the members of the committe refused to give anything to the newspapers.

Secretary Hall took the minutes of the meeting, and Alderman Cosgrove who was appointed to take Alderman Peirce's place on the committe was present. The session lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock, and the only witness was Supt. John F. Murphy. Much of the testimony given by Mr. Murphy last Friday night was repeated. He made a statement to show the necessity of a new stable, and intimated that his present force of employes is not too large.

At the last session, speaking of the employment of help, he said that there was no chance for him to lessen his force. "I have to recommend to the Board of Health when I want a man discharged, and it rests with them to do it or not.

"If I need a man I must go to them for one. Once I needed three men; they sent me five and I had to put them to work."

The committee will ask Agent Knapp to be present next Friday night.

At the following meeting the three inspectors, Garrity, Conners and O'Hare, will be questioned and last will come the Board of Health.

GAS COMPANIES CONSOLIDATE

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., March 5.—The certificate of consolidation of the Equitable Gas Light company of New York and the East River Gas company and New Amsterdam Gas company, was filed with the secretary of state today. The companies consolidate under the name of the New Amsterdam company. The capital is twenty-three million. It will operate in New York city.

RAILROAD TO YUKON.

By Associated Press to The sun.

Juneau, Alaska, March 5.—That the Rochschilds will attempt to build a railroad to the Yukon is now believed to be certain. A steamer has just arrived with forty men and railroad equipments and have started the erection of houses at once.

FUNERALS.

KEELEY—The funeral of Philip Keeley took place this morning from St. Michael's church and was largely attended.

Rev. Fr. Gilday celebrated requiem high mass and interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

Hood's Pills
Best to take after dinner; prevent distress, aid digestion, cure constipation. Purely vegetable; do not gripe or cause pain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

GIVEN AWAY—A handsomely decorated China Cuspidore with one pound of Giro tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 80-3.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

AID FOR CUBA

An American Ship Sails With Supplies.

NELLIE PETERKIN GETS FIVE YEARS IN PRISON.

Crown Princess Stephanie Reported Dying.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, March 5—The Mallory line steamship Nueces sailed today for Key West with seventy-five tons of relief supplies for the destitute in Cuba. They will be transferred at Key West to the United States ships Montgomery and Nashville. The first section of the Cuban relief train, carrying ninety tons of food left Oregon yesterday.

SPAIN'S DEBT INCREASED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Madrid, March 5.—The floating debt of Spain was augmented by thirteen million pestas during February.

STEAMER BACHE SAILS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Key West, March 5.—The coast survey steamer Bache sailed for Havana today and will bring back any bodies recovered. There is no movement in the fleet of warships today.

NELLIE PETERKIN SENTENCED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, March 5.—Mrs. Nellie J. Peterkin of Paterson, N. J., was sentenced to five years in Sherborn prison today, for killing Mrs. Catherine Murphy last October.

PRINCESS STEPHANIE DYING.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Vienna, March 5.—The condition of the Crown Princess Stephanie took a marked change for the worse last night. She was given the last sacraments and the Emperor Francis Joseph visited her.

A DUEL FOUGHT

As a Result of the Zola Trial.

ZOLA'S CHAMPION WOUNDS HIS OPPONENT.

Both Were French Army Officers.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, March 5.—Col. Picquart, who was disciplined for giving testimony favorable to Zola in the recent trial, fought a duel with swords today at the riding school of the military academy with Col. Henry, who testified against Zola. The latter was wounded in the wrist and arm. Henry succeeded Picquart as chief of the secret service of the war office.

THE RUMOR UNTRUE.

THAT SENATOR PROCTOR WAS ASSASSINATED.

The rumor that U. S. Senator Proctor of Vermont was assassinated at Havana reached Lowell from Boston last night and spread like wild fire. The Sun bulletined the rumors with the statement of the Associated Press, which we queried by telephone, that the story was untrue. It arose from a report that a train on which the senator was a passenger had been blown up.

BARNES' BODY

PLACED IN A TOMB TO BE BURIED LATER.

Leominster, March 5.—The body of Lorenzo W. Barnes was taken to Stow yesterday afternoon by Undertaker Blossom of Concord where it was placed in the tomb in the cemetery.

There will be no funeral owing to the feeble health of Barnes' mother.

First class job printing done at this office.

Putnam & Son.

CLEANING OUT

Boys' Suits, the best goods in the house that have sold for $4.00, $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00, at

$2.00 A Suit.

A week ago we got together nearly a hundred of these suits, all small sizes, to fit boys from four to seven years of age, put them at $2.00 and have today but 42 of them to sell. Its your last chance to get suits from a third to a half real value.

New Lots of Short Trousers

200 pairs of boys' short trousers, just the thing for between seasons, 16 cts. a Pair

300 pairs boys' short trousers, black and blue cheviots, double seat and double knees, patent bands, 25 cts. a Pair

PUTNAM & SON.
166 Central Street.

COURT DECISIONS

Of Importance to Every Good Citizen.

SHOWING HOW THE MILLS OF JUSTICE GRIND.

Questions Affecting Rights of Citizens.

"Case and Comment" cites the following as among some recent decisions:

Certificates in mutual aid societies are held in Penn. Mut. L. Ins. Co. vs. Mechanics' Savings Bank and T. Co., (C. C. App. 6th C.) 38 L.R.A. 33, not to constitute "existing insurance," within the meaning of an application.

Many questions as to the distribution of assets of an insolvent insurance company are answered in Boston & A. R. Co. vs. Mercantile Trust & D. Co., (Md.) 38 L.R.A. 97, and the other cases on the subject are collected in a note thereto.

The right to assign the interests of a beneficiary to whom an endowment certificate is payable in case of death of the assured is held, in Carpenter vs. Knapp (Iowa) 38 L.R.A. 128, not to exist during the endowment period during which the assured had a right to change the beneficiary. A stipulation requiring the beneficiary's consent to an assignment is held not to apply to a change of beneficiary.

A woman's interest in insurance on her own life is held, in Snyder vs. Boyd (N. C.) 37 L.R.A. 734, to be a part of the body of her estate within a statute restricting contracts as to that estate between herself and husband.

The board of control of the Knights of Pythias is held, in Supreme Lodge K. of P. vs. Stein (Miss.) 37 L.R.A. 775, to be a mere ministerial committee without power to pass a law avoiding benefit certificates in case of suicide.

The wrongful execution of a power of sale in a mortgage when there was no default is held in Rogers vs. Barnes (Mass.) 38 L.R.A. 145, to give the mortgagor a right to damages even if the sale was an absolute nullity, where a subsequent ransfer to a purchaser for value with an apparently perfect title has made a cloud on the mortgagor's title.

A foreclosure sale of land for part of the mortgage debt is held, in Curtis vs. Cutler (C. C. App. 8th C.) 37 L.R.A. 737, to exhaust the lien of the mortgage.

Personal liability of a grantee who assumed and agreed to pay a mortgage is held, in Enos vs. Sanger (Wis.) 37 L.R.A. 862, to remain in case of deficiency on foreclosure, although his immediate grantor was not liable therefor.

Jurisdiction of a suit by a deserted wife to subject the property of the husband within the territorial jurisdiction of the court to her rights is held in Murray vs. Murray (Cal.) 37 L.R.A. 626, to be acquired by publication of process and placing of the property in the hands of a receiver.

A statute giving a deserted wife the right to prosecute or defend in her husband's name any action which he might have prosecuted or defended, with the same powers and rights that he would have had, is held, in Allen vs. Minnesota L. & T. Co. (Minn.) 37 L.R.A. 679, to be valid and there is said to be an irrebuttable presumption of law that he has cast upon her a delegated authority in such cases.

An injunction against prosecuting oppressive and unreasonable action in another state to evade the laws of the domicil of the parties is held in Miller vs. Gittings (Md. 37 L.R.A. 654, to be proper, although one defendant resides in the state in which an action against partners is brought.

An injunction against the employment of detectives to follow and watch a person, causing him annoyance and inconvenience, interfering with his social intercourse and business and causing suspicions which damage his financial credit, is denied, in Chappell vs. Stewart (Md.) 37 L. R. A. 783, on the ground that there is an adequate remedy at law.

The right of a mortgagee to sue in his own name on an insurance policy payable to him as his interest may appear is upheld in Lowrey vs. Insurance Co. of N. A. (Miss.) 37 L.R.A. 779, where his debt is more than the whole value of the insurance or of the property destroyed.

CRISP GOSSIP.

A certain well-known young Lowell man, whose business is not remotely connected with that of renovating shirt bosoms when soiled, has been for some time enjoying—all alone, it might be added a luxuriant crop of hair that occasionally hung over his coat collar like the golden hair of song. His friends have urged and argued and offered pecuniary assistance, but until recently to no avail. A few days ago, he appeared, however, with a little less hirsute adornment, but his beauty was not enhanced thereby, as was to have been expected. The hair was chopped off suddenly at the back and sides, and now his friends are making it unpleasant for him, asserting that his better half applied the old fashioned method of amateur tonsorialists in the shape of a bowl to his head and that a pair of scissors skirting the edge did the rest.

The life of a postal clerk is anything but easy. It is a life of constant physical and mental hardship. Experience has demonstrated that a man endowed with a phenomenal memory cannot become a postal clerk unless this faculty is supplemented by that vigor, vitality and resolution necessary to continuous and protracted hours of labor. The muscular exertion necessary to maintain one's position at the racks so as to distribute the mails with rapidity and accuracy into the pigeon holes and sacks with the fewest false motions possible cannot be appreciated by strangers, nor can any who have not gone through railroad accidents, or stood for hours over the trucks of a rapidly moving car, or been required to memorize the distributions and connections of a large number of states gridironed with railroad and star routes, realize the mental strain to which he is at all times subjected.

Prof. Roscoe McDaniels of the American orchestra and Borjes' band, has arranged the score of Henry Gilday's new march, which will be played at the benefit for the New Bedford strikers Stovers' and White Bros.' strikers tomorrow evening. The piece is called the Nantasket Beach march, and Prof. McDaniels says that it is certain to become popular with the musicians. In arranging the score it is more than a matter of mere copying. There are passages that must be filled in and given greater tone and elegance before they can be creditably played by a large band. The new piece will receive its initial rendition in this city at tomorrow's concert. The band will number at least thirty pieces.

James Gookin, the well known pianist of this city, won new laurels at Haverhill, last Wednesday evening. He played at a reception given by Waldemar division, U.R.K.P., and among his selections was a march composed by him and dedicated to Waldemar division.

At Haverhill Wednesday evening, Major General Merrill of this city announced that he had tendered his resignation as a member of the K of P. in this city. He stated that he would shortly offer his services to Waldemar division of Haverhill. He said that one of the Lowell companies had not drilled for two years, while the Haverhill company drills every week.

Everybody, of course, likes a trained cat, and I have a secret to tell about the matter. Up in the Highlands there is a cat that knows when a letter is adressed to him. The postman brings it properly adressed from a friend in Tewksbury, and the cat will always pick it out from the other mail matter and open it. People whom I tell about it won't believe it until they see it with their own eyes, and then they train their cats to do the same thing. Simply have your friends put some catnip in an envelope and address it to Pussy and he or she will pick it out from among a thousand.

A counterfeit $2 bill has been discovered. No doubt, many of us feel relieved that it was not a $100 counterfeit, as we had a short time ago. However, if somebody is going to have bad luck and get a bad $2 bill, he will be able to identify it, for the new counterfeit is numbered 28 and bears check letter H.

There is an old gentleman in this city who, in his younger days, was what is known as "one of the boys." He was always ready to jump in and take the part of the "under dog" in any fight. His willingness in that direction kept him busy, and he bears mementos and reminders of many such affairs. The queerest combination, perhaps is a skull cap, a common ordinary brick, and a small sheaf of wheat. He always wears a skull cap and was asked the other day why he always had that cap on. He slowly took it off and pointed to a long jagged scar on the side of his head. "I have to keep that covered up," he said. "Do you see that common brick there on the table? Well, that is the brick that made that scar, and that little sheaf of wheat there was one of the floral tributes at the funeral of the man who threw the brick."

BOXING GOSSIP.

Replying to the challenge issued by a South Boston lightweight, Timmy Kearns says that, as no club will give a purse for a man with a record of continuous quits, he will pay no attention to the challenge. "I gave him a chance to meet me at Manchester," said Tim, "and he did not take it, notwithstanding the fact that he claimed he could whip me in a punch. He made this same remark about every man he ever faced, including Kid McPartland, Joe Flaherty and Isadore Strauss. But somehow or other when he got into the ring with them his courage oozed out at his finger tips and he sought the floor as soon as he could conveniently do so. I don't care to make a match with a man of his calibre. Besides he has a reputation of 'fixing' things, as he did with an East Boston welterweight at Bar Harbor, whom he introduced as Isadore Strauss. Mullins wanted this man to lay down, but the East Boston man refused to do this. Now, what credit would I get for meeting a man of this kind?"

Jack Rose of the Bridgeport (Conn.) A. C. offered 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for a twenty round contest between Martin Flaherty and Joe Bernstein. The boys asked for 60 per cent., and on being refused, declined to make the match.

Mike Leonard and Harry Lemon will meet before the Olympic A. C., Buffalo, N. Y., Monday night, and Johnny Laughlin will challenge the winner.

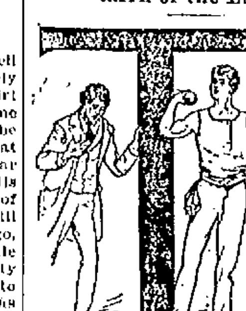
There are times when boxers make mistakes in regard to propositions which they accept from club matchmakers and which they invariably get the worst of. Tommy West is the recent easy thing. Several weeks ago he met Dan Murphy of Waterbury for twenty rounds for a purse of $500, whereby if he had agreed to box for a percentage of the receipts of the house he could easily have made $300 more. The receipts of the house on that occasion were over $2000. Rose, before the second contest between West and Murphy offered West a purse of $150 and 60 per cent of the gross receipts to box for. After holding off for some time West agreed to box for a guarantee of $1000, 60 per cent to go to the winner. West won in seventeen rounds, and was handed his $600 by Rose, who felt pleased to think that he had got West for so little money. The box office receipts on that occasion were nearly $3700.

CONSUMPTION

Often Yields to That King of Remedies, Pe-ru-na.

Pe-ru-na is the Greatest Known Cure for Catarrh.

Consumption is Caused by Catarrh of the Lungs.



THE above words tell the whole story. To cure consumption, cure the cause—catarrh. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and so cures consumption. The following letter will explain itself: "Galusboro, Tenn., Gentlemen, For many years I have been a continual sufferer from that most dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. It spread to my lungs. I gave up hope of ever being better. Took to my bed and was believed by my friends to be about to die. I thought I would try Pe-ru-na. I did so and in a few days felt better. I have continued to take it and am now practically well. Can do as hard a day's work as any man. Yours truly, J. W. Draper."

Pe-ru-na unrelentingly seeks out catarrhal poisons and exterminates them. Pe-ru-na is sold by all druggists. Free advice will be given any one who will write Dr. S. B. Hartman, of Columbus, O.

FOR SOUTH SIDE

LONG LIST OF MEN INTERESTED IN STATE HIGHWAY.

The opposition to the north side route, as proposed by Representative Hayes' order and Senator George's bill, is very strong as is shown by the fact that the following gentlemen, all opposed to the north side route were in attendance at the hearing either on Wednesday or Thursday: Ex-Mayor George F. Richardson, ex-Mayor Chas. A. Stott, ex-Mayor John J. Donovan, ex-Mayor George W. Fifield, ex-Mayor James C. Abbott, ex-Senator John E. Drury, ex-Senator Frank W. Howe, ex-Senator E. A. Foss, ex-Alderman W. E. Westall, Alderman E. T. Goward, Louis H. Kileski, E. Dix Fletcher, A. G. Thompson, Geo. A. Roper, Col. A. M. Chadwick, William F. Wilder, B. Scannell, George H. Stevens, Thomas Varnum, Rev. John McKenna, H. H. Wilder, Fred A. Buttrick, Dennis Murphy, Henry J. O'Dowd, Michael Corbett, Patrick Kelley, Rev. M. Ronan, John H. Coffey, Dr. J. H. Sparks, A. G. Walsh, J. M. Kilgore, William E. Livingston, Horace B. Coburn, C. I. Hood, James O'Sullivan, E. B. Conant, R. G. Bartlett, Charles F. Hatch, Larkin T. Trull, Edward L. White, Chas. E. Carter, William H. Anderson, President of Board of Trade, Jesse H. Shepard, Prentiss Webster, T. C. Entwistle, J. W. C. Pickering, T. P. Hall, John A. Faulkner, Frederick Fleming, William H. Wiggin, William H. Ward, Charles H. Hanson, Joseph M. Wilson, Eugene S. Hylan, Charles A. Davis, Frank E. Putnam, O. Greenwood, Aubert J. Fay, Clarence H. Nelson, Geo. C. Evans, Charles W. Wilder, Jason Fuller, ex-Mayor John J. Pickman, Frederick C. Church, and Henry W. Barnes.

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

Lincoln lodge, I.O.O.F., celebrated the 19th anniversary of the institution of the lodge with a supper and dance in Odd Fellows' Temple last night.

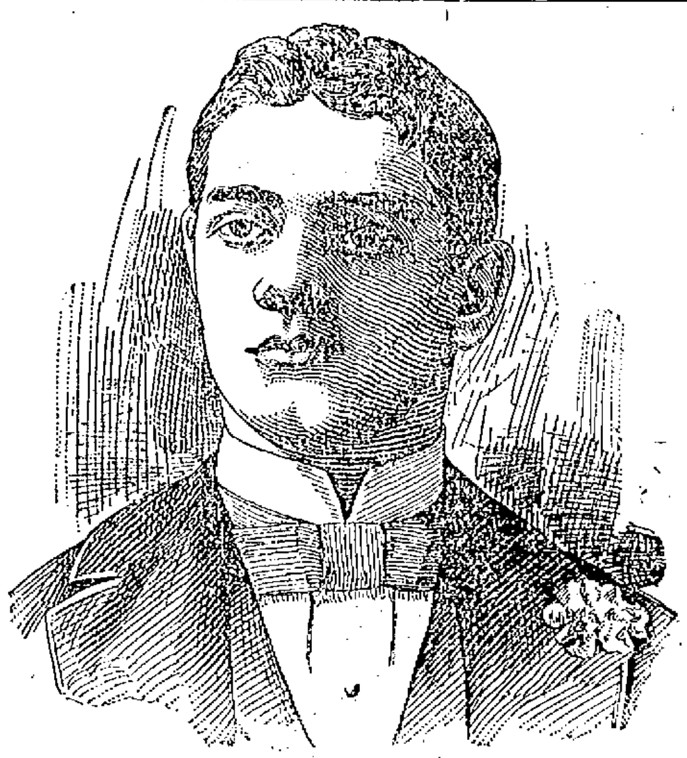
Supper was served from 7.30 to 8.30 o'clock in the banquet hall, the wives and daughters of the members assisting and at 9 o'clock dancing was begun and continued until 12, Atwood's orchestra furnishing the music.

The officers, assistants and aids were as follows: General manager, Charles Morse; floor director, George Chapman; assistant, James Cornock; aids, David Wiggin, George Knowles, Sidney Drowett, Norman McMillan, and William Morse.

The Emmet club celebrated the 120th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmett with a supper and social in Bay State hall last night.

The Ladies Circle of Post 185, G.A.R., enjoyed their fortnightly supper following their regular meeting in Post 185 hall, last night.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.



KID McCOY, Who Won Another Victory in Defeating Burley Last Night.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 5.—Despite the edict of the authorities, the "Kid" McCoy and Nick Burley fight took place at Whittington park Friday in the open air. The weather was fine. There were 1200 spectators, including about 25 ladies. Bat Masterson of Denver was the referee.

The battle lasted just two rounds, McCoy drawing blood in the first and clearly showing his superiority. The second as wired from the spot is described as follows: "McCoy leads and misses. Both land. Burley lands on McCoy's jaw, Burley going down. McCoy leads with left and falls short, then lands a left on the jaw. Burley bleeding badly from the mouth; McCoy making Burley lead the fighting. Burley swings short with the left. McCoy plants his left on the stomach and repeats the dose twice. Burley very groggy. Burley swings with his left, but lands the right on McCoy's shoulder; no damage. McCoy retreats, both fighting like demons. McCoy feints with his left and follows with a heavy right on Burley's jaw. Burley counted out. Time of last round, one minute and 40 seconds."

BOWLING NEWS.

A fine bowling game was rolled last night in the opening contest of the new tournament between the Bankers, Highlands, Vespers, and Wamesits. The first named teams were the opponents on the Highland club alleys. Murphy and Swift for the Bankers made the splendid totals of 550 and 548, Fullerton made 625, and for the Highlands Farrell scored 529 and Runels, 515. The score:

Bankers—Perley, 444; Ela, 471; Murphy, 550; Fullerton, 525; Swift, 548; totals, 2538.

Highlands—Stiles, 466; Anderson, 503; Barton, 475; Runels, 515; Farrell, 529; totals, 2488.

Look at the beautiful line of exclusive novelties in Spring and Summer wear, just opened by Louis Alexander, the Central street tailor.

Fine job printing done at this office.

POND'S EXTRACT

WILL CURE

Sore Throat, Lameness, Influenza, Wounds, Piles, Earache, Chilblains, Sore Eyes, Inflammations, Hoarseness, Frost Bites, Soreness, Catarrh, Burns, Bruises, Sore Feet, Face Ache, Hemorrhages.

FAC-SIMILE OF BOTTLE WITH BUFF WRAPPER.

AVOID IMITATIONS. ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CASH PRICE LIST

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Butchers and Bakers.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.,

415 Middlesex and 28 Thorndike Streets

SUGAR.

Revere Granulated, fine and medium, 5½c. pound.
Brown Sugar 5c.

FLOUR.

Best Haxall, $5.65 barrel.
Best Haxall, 75c bag.
We also carry a full line of the leading brands, including "Swan Down," "White Sponge," "Pillsbury," "B. M. Co.," "Superlative," etc.
Try Junket, 10c. each.

BEANS AND PORK.

Best P Beans 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
New Horticultural, 5c. quart, 35c. peck.
Salt Pork, 8c. pound, 10 pounds 75c.

DRIED FRUIT.

Dried Raspberries, 30c. pound.
Evaporated Apricots, 10c. pound.
Evaporated Apples, 13c. pound, 2 for 25c.
Old Fashioned Dried Apples, 10c. pound, 3 for 25c.

CANNED GOODS.

Beat us on price and quality if you can. Every can warranted.
Canned Peas, 7c. can, 4 cans for 25c.
Canned Peas, 10c can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Corn, 10c. can, 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Tomatoes, 10c. can.
Canned Tomatoes, 12c. can, large size.
Canned Blueberries, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Apples, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
One gallon Can Apples, 25c., 5 cans for $1.00.
Canned Pumpkin, 10c., 3 cans for 25c.
Canned Squash, 17c can.
Canned Peaches, 10c.
Canned Salmon, 10, 13, 15 and 18c.
Canned Shrimps, 13c., 2 for 25c.
Canned Oysters 10c.
1 pound Can Ox Tongue, 25c.
Large Can Ox Tongue, 70c.
R. & R. Chicken, 25c. and 45c. can.
R. & R. Turkey, 25, and 45c. can.
Armour Corned Beef, 1 pound can, 12c., 2 pound can 20c.
Armour Luncheon Beef, 1 pound can, 14c., 2 pound can 27c.
R. & C. Sardines, 25c. and 35c. can.

Now is the Time TO BUY A Richmond Range

If your old range is not giving satisfaction buy a RICHMOND RANGE before the coming of the severely cold weather. You will save money in doing so.

Floor Coverings of All Descriptions at the Lowest Prices.

Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

General Furniture Satisfactory in Quality and Price.

PETER DAVEY,

134 Market Street - - - Opposite Palmer

TELEPHONE. RESIDENCE—458-2. STORE—314-2.

Range Season

Will be with us soon, when the old stove will not answer the purpose and a new range must take its place, then give us a "look over," it will pay you for the

GRAND PRIZE RANGE HAS NO EQUAL IN THIS CITY.

Caynor & Co.,

35 PRESCOTT STREET.

TEETH

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. R. BICKELLS & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 35, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mark & Brdg

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.

TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.

The famous Appliance and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Manhood Fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION

To the Editor:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

Seven SUTHERLAND SISTERS

HAIR GROWER.

On and after Monday, Feb. 14, for two weeks, the ladies of Lowell and vicinity are invited to call and interview one of the seven Sutherland Sisters in regard to hair and scalp diseases.

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, SS.

ADMINISTRATRIX SALE.

By virtue of a license issued to me as administratrix of the estate of James Casey, late of Lowell, in said county, deceased, by the Probate Court of said County, I shall sell at public auction on the premises on Saturday, the nineteenth day of March, A. D., 1898, at five o'clock in the afternoon the following described parcel of real estate of said deceased, to wit:—A triangular piece of land, containing about 855 square feet more or less, with buildings thereon situated on the northerly side of West Third street in said Lowell, being the same premises conveyed to said James Casey by Charles Callahan, June 7, 1879 recorded with Middlesex No. District Deeds, lib. 133, fol. 16. Ann Casey, alias Ann E. Casey, administratrix of the estate of James Casey.
JOHN W. McEVOY, Attorney.

Beat Us if You Can

Roast Pork 7c.
6 doz. Fresh Eggs, (every egg warranted) for $1.
Another lot of Salt Ribs, 6 lbs. 25c., cabbage thrown in.

CENTRAL Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

14 Pianos that have been rented at greatly reduced prices, from

$125 to $225.

We Are Headquarters for Bargain Hunters.

STEINERT'S

PIANOS

34 PRESCOTT STREET.

MANLY VIGOR

Marital Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored to men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1818. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Evening at 8 O'clock.
and Saturday Matinee and Night,

THREE JOLLY DAYS,

ROBIN HOOD, Jr., BURLESQUERS

A combination of rare artists., 20 beautiful and bewitching ladies. Funny comedians. Great specialists, beautiful scenery, elegant costumes. Two and one half hours of constant laughter.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings and Wednesday Matinee, March 7, 8, 9,

FRED RIDER'S

MOULIN ROUGE

Extravaganza. A frisky French Frivolity. 20 pretty girls. 11 clever Comedians, 7 strong specialties in the Burlesque Satire,

A HOT TIME.

DR. KELLEY SURGEON DENTIST

EYES.

We examine your eyes free and only charge moderately for the glasses, which we make to fit your eyes.

Come Now.

J. A. Legault & Co.

OPTICIANS.

70 Central, Cor. Prescott St.

MALTOX

will build up your impoverished blood and make you feel glad that you are alive. At all druggists. 50c.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
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T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
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JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
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JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

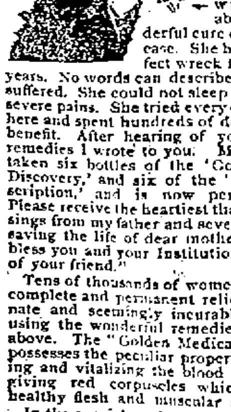
FRANK JONES BREWING CO.

(LIMITED.)

SCHOEFFLER'S

Dyspepsia Cure, richest of all flesh making foods, makes solid flesh, muscle, strength; best blood purifier. Cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Gas rifts and all stomach disorders. Permanent cure guaranteed, 25c. at druggists. Trial bottle free. Schoeffler Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

DYSPEPSIA.



"To tell the truth my mother has lived with one foot in the grave," writes Mrs. Eugene Stantzenberg, of No. 1604 Walker Ave., Houston, Texas, in a letter to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"With a most thankful heart I will tell you about the wonderful cure effected in her case. She has been a perfect wreck for seven long years. No words can describe what she has suffered. She could not sleep on account of severe pains. She tried every doctor around here and spent hundreds of dollars without benefit. After hearing of your wonderful remedies I wrote to you. My mother has taken six bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and six of the 'Favorite Prescription,' and is now perfectly cured. Please receive the heartiest thanks and blessings from my father and seven children for saving the life of dear mother. May God bless you and your Institution, is the wish of your friend."

Tens of thousands of women have found complete and permanent relief from obstinate and seemingly incurable disease by using the wonderful remedies referred to above. The "Golden Medical Discovery" possesses the peculiar property of nourishing and vitalizing the blood with the life-giving red corpuscles which build up healthy flesh and muscular strength.

In the special weaknesses and diseases of the feminine organs, the "Favorite Prescription" is a perfect and positive specific. It is the only scientific medicine prepared for that purpose by an educated physician and specialist in that particular field of practice.

For weak and nervous women these two medicines taken conjointly constitute the most marvelously successful course of treatment known to the medical profession.

For nearly 30 years Dr. Pierce has been chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of a splendid staff of associate specialists, graduates from the leading medical universities of America and Europe.

GOMPERS IN NEW BEDFORD

Conference With Labor Leaders and Able Addresses.

Mr. Connolly Refuses to Shake With Gompers—Prospect That the Strike Will Soon be Terminated -- Socialists Disturbed the Meeting.

New Bedford, Mass., March 5.—"There was never any foundation for it except in the imagination of the newspaper reporters," said Secretary Samuel Ross yesterday, when asked what arrangement had been made with President Gompers of the National Federation of Labor as to the financial aid of the federation for the strikers. Inasmuch as the statement that such assistance would be asked when Gompers visited New Bedford has been allowed to go unchallenged and uncorrected by the local leaders for a week, and as it has been accepted by the rank and file of the strikers as the program, Mr. Ross' statement is of considerable interest.

Having been misled by the silence of representatives of the unions as to the state of affairs, a reporter inquired of President Gompers, on his arrival in the city yesterday, as to the prospect of assistance to the strikers from the federation which he represents. "Ninety-five percent of the support which the strikers are now receiving," said President Gompers, "is coming from the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

This did not seem to answer the question, and "What is the chance for an increase, then?" was asked of Mr. Gompers.

"I cannot say as to that," he replied.

Subsequently Mr. Ross explained that bodies affiliated with the American Federation of Labor could ask that organization for aid, but the federation does not assist, financially, those who are not affiliated with it.

There was a conference in a room on the second floor of the hotel at which all of the secretaries of the labor organizations were present in person or through their assistants, besides large committees from the several unions. Close watch was kept that there might be no eavesdropping or intrusion, and those present at the conference kept their mouths closed as to its significance.

The city hall was crowded when Mr. Gompers and the representatives of the labor unions arrived, and as the president of the American Federation of Labor was escorted to the platform he was accorded a cordial reception. Mr. Gompers' speech was largely devoted to answering Daniel De Leon, the socialist who spoke here recently.

Among the number of labor representatives gathered there was Thomas F. Connolly, secretary of the Weavers' of Lowell. When Gompers entered the hotel, Connolly was conversing with Secretary Hart of the local weavers' union, and as Gompers greeted Hart the latter presented Connolly.

"I am glad to meet you," said Mr. Gompers, courteously sticking out his hand.

"I can't say I am glad to see you," was Connolly's answer, and he refused the hand which Gompers extended.

Some of the other labor leaders who were present, not liking the appearance of things, stepped forward and engaged Connolly and Gompers in conversation in different parts of the room.

"We'll settle this difference when we go into the conference," said one, and soon afterward the labor men adjourned to an upper room, where they remained for nearly two hours refusing to disclose the nature of the conference when they emerged.

They also declined to discuss the unpleasantness between the Lowell man and the president of the American Federation of Labor.

The size of the meeting in city hall was only limited by the size of the hall, and the anticipation that there would be trouble from the Socialists proved groundless. There were many Socialists present, but with one exception they let Gompers do the talking.

The exception followed an allusion to what he was pleased to term De Leon's attempt to break up the strike.

"Had you accepted the cut," said Gompers, "it would have been but a short time before there would have been another strike. But the present strike in New Bedford will prove so expensive to the mill men that they will think twice before they start another cut-down.'

"They're cutting all the time," interrupted a Socialist in the audience.

"Yes," retorted Gompers, "because you are accepting the cut all the time."

"They cut us three years ago," persisted the Socialist, "but that hasn't prevented them from cutting us again."

"That's because you didn't organize and protect yourselves against it," was Gompers' answer.

"How about the big strike of engineers in England?" continued the Socialist. "They were organized and that was a failure.

"That is true," said Gompers, "The engineers' strike was a failure, but I want to say to you that over 20 years ago some of the engineers in England were engaged in a strike for a nine-hour day, and were defeated, but in less than two years they got the nine-hour day and I am willing to risk my reputation as a prophet that in less than two years the English engineers will get the eight-hour day for which they have just struck."

The crowd was mightily pleased at Gompers' retorts, and the cries of "Put him out," which had been directed at the persistent Socialist were changed into shouts of applause for Gompers.

Mrs. Mary O'Sullivan of Boston followed Mr. Gompers, speaking of the necessity of organization. At one point in her address somebody started to hiss. She suddenly stopped her speech.

"Don't anyone dare to hiss me," she exclaimed, "I will not take a hiss from anybody. If any man here tries to hiss me, I will come down there and put him out of the hall myself.

"I belong to the people and I have a right to talk, and if any corporations tools don't want to hear me, they can get out.

"I didn't take any bluff from by my bosses and I won't take it from anybody else. I won't take a hiss from any man.

No woman would hiss, and nobody but a coward would hiss a woman.

After this there was no more hissing. Mrs. O'Sullivan owned the town.

Outside of Gompers' visit, the strike situation is unchanged. A number of strikers gathered early in the morning about the Acushnet mill gates, where they jeered at a number of painters who are engaged in the mill, as they went to their work, but no further interference was made.

Eugene V. Debs is expected to address the strikers Thursday.

It is stated on the authority of a prominent member of the loomfixers union that the unions outside of the weavers are growing tired of the attitude of the weavers with relation to the fines question, and in the failure of the settlement of this question by a conference between the weavers and the manufacturers the other unions will take the strike matter into their own hands and take steps to settle the strike on their own account, leaving the weavers out of the arrangement.

GOMPERS IS CONFIDENT.

Boston, March 5.—The Massachusetts Reform club discussed "Some features of the struggle of organized labor" at its meeting last night, with President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor as the principal guest and speaker. Speaking of the strike Mr. Gompers said: "Do the employers imagine that by reducing the wages of the operatives in New England 10 percent they can place themselves on a better basis to compete with the mill owners of the south? I am confident that they do not imagine it.

"It has been a costly strike to the manufacturers, and should they succeed they will remember that it is not pleasant 'to monkey with the buzz saw.' I am perfectly confident that the operatives will not lose the strike. One of the results of the strike has been the agitation in favor of a national 8-hour law. What the workers want is real arbitration, not that of the juggling variety. There are some who hope that organized labor will be crushed, but I trust that idea may be dispelled."

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The regular Friday evening lenten services at the Catholic churches were largely attended last evening despite the storm.

At the Immaculate Conception church the stations of the cross were conducted, followed by services appropriate to the first Friday of the month.

At St. Peter's church the services were brief and elaborate. Rev. Fr. Ronan conducted the stations of the cross and Rev. Fr. Mullen delivered an eloquent discourse upon "The Way of the Cross." Rev. Fr. Ronan gave the benediction of the sacrament.

Fine job printing done at this office.

A Business Stimulant

In our Shirt Department today we of er the people of Lowell 4 special bargains which should prove ready sellers. They are new goods just received.

LOT 1—Fancy bosom Shirts with white bodies and wrist bands, no collars.

LOT 2—Fancy Madras Shirts, soft finish, with white neck bands and wrist bands—no collars.

LOT 3—Fine Percale Shirt, made by the eclipse people, laundered, with cuffs and collars, perfect fitting bodies.

LOT 4—Extra heavy Cheviot and Madras Shirts in new neat patterns, choice colorings, collars and cuffs attached. Just the thing for a man who likes to wear a nice Shirt to work. All at a price,

48 Cents.

O'Hearn & Dowd

[The Clothiers.

OLD POST OFFICE.

MALTOX

Will make you strong and well in spite of yourself. At all druggists. 50c.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE,

The Most Eminent Preacher in the World Recommends Dr. Greene's Nervura.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Finds Help in the Use of Dr. Greene's Nervura and His Commendation of this Grand Remedy Will Influence and Encourage the Weak, Sick and Suffering to Use It and Be Cured.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, undoubtedly the greatest living divine, occupies in the hearts and minds of the people a position of pre-eminent esteem and regard. No other preacher is so widely known, no other clergyman is so distinguished throughout the world. A great orator and writer, his sermons have the widest dissemination, until there is scarcely a family where his name and works are not known.

When such a man, a recognized leader and teacher of the people, testifies by his written testimonial that Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has helped him and that he recommends its use for invigoration after over-work, to restore the strength, energy, nerve force and vitality of the system, when for any reason they are lost, weakened or impaired, those who are sick and suffering, who are weak, nervous, without strength, energy and ambition, who are discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures to be cured, in fact all who have need of a strength-giving and health restoring medicine, can take renewed hope from the words of this great preacher, that Dr. Greene's Nervura is the one remedy among all others to give them back the health and strength they have lost.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says:

1400 Mass. Ave., Washington, D.C.

I commend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy for invigoration after over-work. I have used the Nervura for that purpose.

T. DeWitt Talmage.

Hope of cure should not be lost while Dr. Greene's Nervura remains untried; no one should be discouraged or despair of a cure who has not yet sought in this wonderful remedy relief from the pain of rheumatism and neuralgia; restoration from nerve-weakness and nervous prostration; renewed strength from the weak, tired feelings, run-down and exhausted sensations of general debility; a cure from those conditions which cause indigestion, dyspepsia, kidney and liver complaints, female weakness, etc.

You can be cured if you will use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. Strength of nerves, strength of muscle, strength of body, renewed power, ambition and endurance are its wondrous gifts to nerve-weakened, run-down, debilitated, nervous, tired out and exhausted people.

To the despondent and discouraged it is the hope of renewed life,—a new world, as it were, from which pain, suffering and despair are banished; to the weak, tired and prostrate, it is a tower of strength; to the nervous, sleepless, irritable, brain-weary and nerve-racked, it gives natural, refreshing sleep and strong and steady nerves; to the low-spirited sufferers from nervous prostration and female complaints it is the entrance upon a new existence of robust happiness; indeed, the sick and suffering will find in Dr. Greene's Nervura a veritable fountain of health.

Dr. Greene's Nervura is a physician's prescription, the remedy of physicians for the cure of the people. Use it if you have need of a health and strength-giving medicine, and consult Dr. Greene, if you desire, which may be done without charge, either personally at his office, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., or by letter.

Above all do not be persuaded to accept some substitute which the dealer claims is "just as good," on which he makes a little more profit. There is no other remedy in the world of anything like the value, power and efficacy of Dr. Greene's Nervura in restoring health and strength. Insist on having Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and accept no other.

LOUD SHOW BILLS

Must Pass Under the Eye of Supt. Davis.

ACTION TAKEN BY THE POLICE BOARD

To Exclude Indecent Posters of All Kinds.

A meeting of the Police Board was held last evening, at which action was taken with a view to more careful inspection of theatrical posters, so that nothing indecent may be placed before the public eye.

Mr. James G. Buttrick wrote a personal letter to Chairman Faulkner asking to have some action taken to prevent the posting of indecent theatrical paper, and the chairman directed the clerk to write Mr. Buttrick the following letter which indicates the action of the Board in the matter.

Mr. James G. Buttrick, Lowell, Mass.

Dear Sir—Your esteemed favor of Feb. 26, 1898, has been handed me by Mr. Faulkner, with instructions to answer it.

The Board of Police is fully sensible to the very great importance attached to the control and supervision of the bill boards of this city and is anxious to prevent the posting of any paper calculated to offend decency or to foster pruriency or immoral suggestiveness; and as the members are, like yourself, busy men and cannot at all times give their exclusive attention to this matter, they are always glad to receive the aid and advice of those whose character and reputation are guarantees of their sincerity and honesty of purpose.

The matter you complain of will receive immediate attention and the superintendent of police will be directed to give this subject prompt investigation and inspection with a view to abating the evil.

While the Board appreciates the fact that the tastes and opinions of men and women vary as to where art ends and immorality begins, and understands that private individual views cannot at all times be made the standard of public, official duty, it aims to keep abreast of the best and highest thought of the community in the administration of its affairs; and you may rest assured that having with thought and deliberation reached a position as to its duty in any given case it will perform it fearlessly in the interests of the best public good.

The owners of bill boards will be notified at once to remedy the evil complained of, and to take such steps as will prevent a repetition of it. I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Yours very truly,

Joseph Smith,
Clerk of the Board.

THOUGHTFUL TEACHERS.

CLOSE SCHOOL SESSION IN A NOVEL WAY.

The pupils of the Moody evening school enjoyed a very happy occasion with their teachers last evening. It was the closing night of the season and instead of the usual literary exercises the teachers and their very competent principal of the school, Mr. Perry Thompson, served a very tempting luncheon for the pupils in one of the class rooms.

A table was set, which contained the good things provided. There was plenty of everything, even to the ice cream, fruit and candy. The table was prettily decked in red and the light from several banquet lamps shed a soft radiance on the board.

A. H. Schoolcraft, sub-committee on the school, and A. G. Thompson, of the school board, were present, and were highly pleased with the grand enjoyment provided by the teachers for their pupils. The boys and girls cheered the teachers, Principal Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, who kindly assisted in the success of the event.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

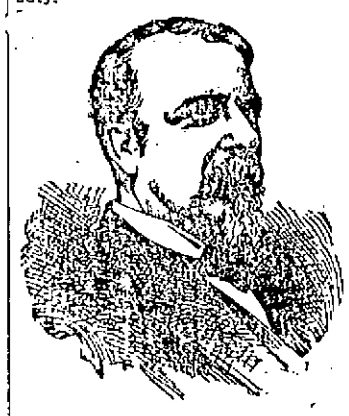
MURAT HALSTEAD

Talks of McKinley's Policy of Patience.

SPAIN COULD EASILY BE BEATEN.

Cuba Would Become American Territory.

Ithica, N. Y., March 5.—Murat Halstead lectured in the course of the Cornell university last night on the Spanish-American crisis in Cuba. He said that since the tragic mystery of the Maine had made the matter critically serious, congress, with a few unimportant exceptions, had stood with the president, senators and representatives doing so without regard to party affiliation. The president had public opinion with him. On Washington's birthday, at the very crest of the war excitement and the horror of the country over the blowing up of the Maine, Mr. McKinley had faced vast crowds in the streets of Philadelphia, and there was not even a crank among a hundred thousand men to lift his voice with a shout of suggestion that he was not doing his whole duty.



MURAT HALSTEAD.

It was in the atmosphere of Washington that the policy of the president was peace so long as peace was not dishonorable. Mr. McKinley was pursuing a policy on lines parallel to that of Lincoln before the firing on Sumter. It was the policy of patience. Under Lincoln it saved the country; under McKinley it would keep the peace, or the nation would be as one man for the war. The president had been outspoken in his annual message on our duty toward Cuba, and even used the words, "intervention by force."

Spain would have to confront our policy of peace. Spain would make war to save the dynasty and the honor of her arms. She could be beaten by us with military self-respect, and that might seem the simple thing to do. We must prepare for war—arm the coast and use the navy for aggression—and when the war was on make an end of it by commanding the sea around Cuba and cutting off the supplies of the Spanish army. Then we should protect Cuba and accept her as a territory un-Americanized. She would add more to our riches than California has done. Autonomy was impossible under Spanish rule. Spanish arms and acts had alike failed in Cuba, and she would come to us by the attraction of gravitation.

IN SPITE OF TRUST LAWS.

New York, March 5.—The plan for a combination of the steel wire, rod and nail manufacturers, which has been under consideration for the past six months, was practically consummated Friday. The combination will represent about $50,000 in capital, and bear the name "The American Steel and Wire company." The largest companies in the country, to the number of 15, will be in the combination. There are only five concerns engaged in the manufacture throughout the entire United States which are not affected.

A DARING ROBBERY.

Boston, March 5.—Chelsea street, near City square, Charlestown, was the scene of a daring robbery last evening. The man who claims to have been robbed is John E. Moran, a resident of the district. The arrest of two men who gave the names of John Toomey and John Feeley, and both of whom live within a short distance of the spot where the robbery took place [illegible]ed. The police are looking for a [illegible] man. Moran claims to have lo[illegible]

PEACE IS [illegible]ERABLE.

A debate was conducted by the juniors at the Y.M.C.A. last night on the question, "Resolved, That the United States Should Go to War With Spain." The sides were made up as follows: Affirmative—W. C. MacBrayne, John W. Simonds. Negative—Charles Wilinsky, H. Healey, H. Gamble. Good arguments were made by both sides and the judges, Miles Gardner, John A. Wilmot and Richard A. O'Connell, decided the points as in favor of the negative side, giving 60 per cent.; 40 for argument and 20 for oratory, to 40 per cent., 25 argument and 15 oratory, to the affirmative side.

LAKEVIEW ACCIDENT

OCCURRED FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1895.

Editor Sun—Will you please inform me when Keeper Billings was killed by the bear at Lakeview?

—Subscriber.

[Walter Billings was torn to pieces by the bear at Lakeview Friday, Nov. 8, 1895. It was after the season had closed and at the time of the accident, about 9.30, a. m., Mr. Billings was giving the bear its breakfast.—Ed.]

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

THE MARTIN TRIAL

The Government Rests Its Case.

POINTS SUBMITTED FOR THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Arguments Were Begun Today.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5.—The commonwealth closed its side in the Lattimer shooting yesterday afternoon after hearing a few witnesses in rebuttal of unimportant points, for most of the testimony it hoped to thus get before the jury was ruled out by the court.

The defense submitted the following points for the consideration of the court: "Counsel for defendants respectfully request the court to charge the jury as follows: 'The sheriff is the chief conservator of the public peace within his bailiwick and is bound, ex-officio, to the performance of this duty. For this purpose he may command the posse comitatus, or power of the court, and every male over the age of 15 years is bound to obey this call under penalty of fine and imprisonment. If it is made to appear to him that the tumult or riot is threatened, he may make the call. In the determination of this fact, he exprusses a judicial power, and his judgment cannot be examined into and reviewed in ulterior proceedings against him in the light of subsequent events.

"'Evidence that each one, or particular ones, acted illegally or maliciously is not proof of a conspiracy. There is no evidence in this case which would warrant a finding that the defendants were an unlawful assemblage. The question of whether it was necessary to resort to the extreme means of firing on the strikers in order to disperse them was one of judgment which cannot be questioned, even though it shall appear that the firing was not necessary, if the judgment was honestly formed and executed. If the jury find that the prisoners had reason to believe that the strikers were about to assault them, and that they were in danger of loss of life or of grievous bodily harm, or of being overpowered, then they had the right to defend themselves by the use of force sufficient to repel the assault.

Judge Woodward took the points and will pass upon them later. Argument began today.

REED'S VICTIM ILL.

Mr. Charles Sweetser of Chelmsford, who was the victim of "Bunco" Reed, has been confined to his room since his return from Boston, about two weeks ago. His trouble is of a bronchial nature, and it is supposed that the added strain and excitment during his appearance before the legislative committee was the cause of his illness. He is now improving and expects to be able to appear at court next week.

AGENT BARNARD

HAS SOMETHING TO SAY TO THE NEWSPAPERS.

Purchasing Agent Barnard has taken to defining the duties of newspapers. Some of the criticisms of his conduct of the supply department during the late campaign touched him sorely and he gives vent to his feelings in the following words in his annual report as submitted to the Mayor and the City Council: "Criticism of those men occupying public office may be expected, and if fair, should be accepted with good will and profited thereby. Such criticism is educational and enables one to carefully review one's acts and make corrections when needed. To be misrepresented in the name of criticism is unpleasant, and liable to cause ill feeling.

The news papers have unequalled opportunities to get close to the people and should take pride in giving truthful information. It is to be regretted that all do not do this and some of them wilfully sacrifice the truth and mislead their readers in the interest of the political party which they are supposed to represent. Instances are not wanting with references to the department of supplies in the last municipal campaign. It is the mission of the newspaper to furnish the news, and to lift up and educate the people and those who do not recognize this will in time, have less and less influence with the thoughtful.

"There should be a provision in the charter for succession in the office in case of vacancy caused by death or resignation of the occupant.

"As a whole the department of supplies has been a reasonable success. The larger part of the people endorse it in principle; those who oppose it are, for the most part, they who, by this system, have lost the opportunities of the past. It is new, and as time and experience develop its needs, as new problems and conditions arise, they will be met and solved.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Better Than Boiled

Frosting, or egg frosting, or milk frosting, or water frosting, or any other kind of frosting is frosting made of that most delicious and what has proved to be helpful and economical invention of the age.

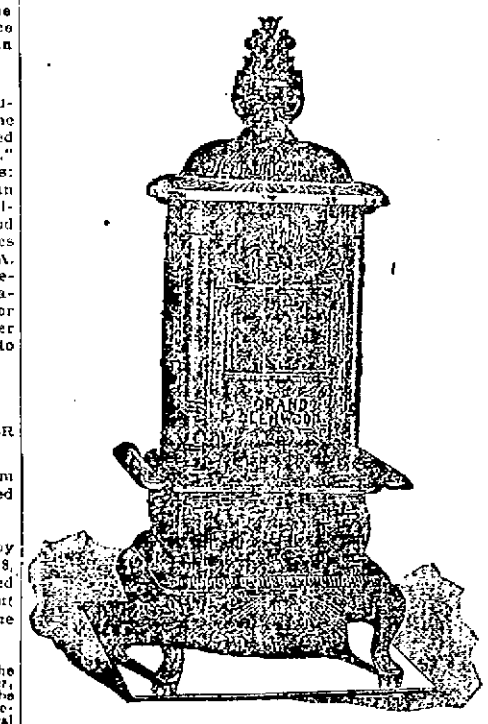
Frostlene

You buy it in a bottle, add sugar to it, and less sugar than you would use with anything else, and there you are with a perfect frosting. You don't bother with fresh eggs. You have no need to look for flavoring extracts. That which takes the place of all this is in Frostlene. It is healthful and by its use results can be obtained that you could not get in any of the old-fashioned ways.

25 Cents a Bottle at Your Grocer.
Trial Size, 10 Cents.

(Our new illustrated Cook Book, "One Hundred Dainty Desserts," mailed on receipt of 2 cent stamp.

FROSTLENE LABORATORIES,
55-57 Blackstone St., - Boston.



THIS

Parlor Stove

Its Name

Glenwood

Greatest in heating power, most beautiful in design, highest in grade.

As with the heaters so with the ranges, no terms are too profuse. Don't fail to examine the Glenwoods before you purchase a Range or Parlor Stove. For sale in Lowell only at

GOOKIN BROS.

66 Prescott Street.

Headquarters for First Class House Furnishings of Every Description.

SUPT. WHITCOMB

Addressed School Teachers in High School Hall.

HIS LECTURE DEVOTED TO EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Says He Approves of Practice Schools.

Supt. Whitcomb addressed an audience of school teachers in High school hall yesterday afternoon. His remarks were devoted mainly to a review of the work of the educational convention at Chattanooga. He said:

One session of the convention was given to Child Study with exceptionally able papers by Prof. Gordy of Columbus, O., and Prof. Halleck of Louisville, Ky. The significant fact was that while both speakers and all who followed in the discussion recognized the value of Child Study all were inclined to limit its scope rather than extend it. Mr. Whitcomb expressed the wish that there was a Child Study club in Lowell, but would hope that a good deal of caution would be used in experimentation.

Another session was given to the consideration of vacation schools. Such schools have been opened in several cities and they have been very successful. The studies pursued are taken in but small part from text books and much of the work has been done in the open air, where a knowledge of the world in which we live, knowledge of the most valuable kind, can be taught objectively, the best way in which to teach it. Such schools have usually been the result of philanthropic effort and not parts of the public school system. Mr. Whitcomb expressed the opinion that there is in Lowell a great deterioration on the part of many children during the long summer vacation, and that a vacation school would be a great boon to many parents and children. He did not, however, see how the school board could take hold of the matter at present, but he suggested the subject as a most important and desirable one for consideration by any organization interested in the best welfare of the city, as for instance, the Women's club.

While the condition of the public school system of the South might not directly affect our own teaching, Mr. Whitcomb thought it might be a matter of interest. Although it has only come into existence since the war, more than $500,000,000 have already been expended upon it and the school men of the South are second to none in the country in their interest and zeal. Of the money expended the colored man is getting a fair share, though he contributes in taxes but a very small part of the expense. In a paper on "Minimum Preparation for Teaching," Price Thomas, state superintendent of Tennessee took ground almost as high as would Secretary Hill of Massachusetts. He demanded a High school diploma, a Normal school graduation, and much practice in model and practice schools just as we should do in New England. He even went further and deplored the fact 'that practice teaching under criticism and direction too often ceases with graduation," and urged that it be continued further. In city systems, he said, this is generally done to the great advantage of the schools, but in the country it is not, and he urged county superintendents to give earnest attention to the subject. It will thus be seen that southern standards are already getting abreast of our own, a matter of interest and satisfaction, and yet an incitement to increased exertion lest we be left behind by the South as we already have been in many places by the West.

"No man in Lowell," said Mr. Whitcomb, "believes in a liberal education more than I, and I rejoice that a High school diploma is a condition of entrance to a Normal school in Massachusetts; no man believes in the value of the professional training of the Normal school more than I, and I am unspeakably glad of the uplift to be expected of such a school in Lowell; no man appreciate more fully than I the benefits of observation and practice under competent supervision and direction in model and practice schools; indeed, so highly do I value this that no man who would limit or reduce it seems to me to be a true friend of the schools of the city; yet above and beyond all externals is the love of the teacher for her pupils, which may convert one who has had as little professional training in teaching as the mother in my story had had in nursing, into the grandest teacher."

"And now abideth these three, faith, hope, and love, and the greatest of these is love."

ON SHORT TIME

NEW SCHEDULE AT KITSON'S MACHINE SHOP.

On Monday a new time schedule will go into effect at Kitson's Machine shop.

The operatives will work forty hours a week and the men will be divided into two sections and will work alternate weeks.

Today, the men were paid off. One section got their pay in blue envelopes, and the other section got theirs in white envelopes. The men who got blue slips will work next week, and those who got white slips will start in the following week and so on alternately.

VALUABLE GIFT

PRESENTED TO PRINCIPAL M. H. REIDY OF FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

At the close of the session of the Franklin evening school last evening, the teachers assembled in the office of Principal Martin H. Reidy and presented him with a very pretty traveler's toilet case, Miss Katherine Roark made the presentation speech. Mr. Reidy responded, thanking the donors and wishing them future success. A dozen pupils received certificates at the Franklin, which school has been remarkably successful during the past term.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

PRESENTED GUNS.

ON THEIR DEPARTURE FOR THE ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS.

George H. Parker, financial secretary of Merrimack Valley lodge, M.U., I.O.O.F., and Past Grand Arthur Black of the same lodge, are to leave the city for the Copper river next Wednesday with a party of eastern gentlemen, under the guidance of the Massachusetts Alaskan Mining and Transportation company.

Last evening's meeting of the lodge was the last that they could attend before their departure, and the members resolved to give them a royal send-off.

A feature of the exercises was the presentation to each of revolvers, cartridges and other articles essential to such a trip. The honors were done by Past Grand William Flexney, and the two recipients responded in a pleasant vein. It was a late hour when the festivities terminated.

At the business meeting two candidates were initiated. Alexander Gordon was elected trustee to succeed Mr. Black and Fred Ougley was elected as financial secretary to fill the vacancy occasioned by the departure of Mr. Parker. His address is 40 Agawam street.

John H. Walker of Excelsior lodge, M.U., I.O.O.F., will leave for the Klondike next Wednesday, with a company of Centralvillians. In recognition of his intended departure he was presented with a past grand's jewel at the meeting of the lodge Thursday night.

DAVE SULLIVAN WINS.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 4.—Dave Sullivan, the Boston pugilist, defeated Patsy Broderick of Providence, R. I., tonight, at the Waverly Athletic club at Yonkers in the ninth round. The police stopped the fight, Broderick being groggy. The clubhouse was thronged by New York sporting men. Sullivan's work was scientific and strong.

The men entered the 18-foot roped arena at 10.10 o'clock, and a few minutes previously both weighed in at 118 pounds. Both lads were very confident but the betting was decidedly in Sullivan's favor. Frank Abraham was announced as the referee, and the contest 20 rounds, with five-ounce gloves. Broderick's seconds were Tom Broderick, Louis Levy, Charles White and Jack Mc Tiernan. Sullivan was looked after by Jack Sm-th and Jack Sullivan.

In the ninth round Broderick was unable to stand the pressure and was almost out when Police Captain McLaughlin jumped into the ring and stopped the bout.

The referee then gave the decision to Sullivan, who was loudly cheered when he walked across the ring and shook hands with his defeated opponent.

In the preliminaries Tony Lewis of New York, defeated George Simpson of Brooklyn, in six rounds at 115 pounds. Pinkey Evans of Yonkers, got the decision over Mike Brennan of Brooklyn in a fight of the same number of rounds and at the same weight.

LABOR CONCERT.

IN THE OPERA HOUSE TOMORROW EVENING.

The concert in the Opera House tomorrow evening by the professional musicians under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, for the benefit of the New Bedford strikers promises to be a fine one. The program will be as follows:

March, "Richmond" ....Missud
Overture, "Tampa" ....Herold
Song ....Selected
Adelaide A. Sullivan.
Reading.
Bessie O'Niel.
"Cotton Blossom" ....Barnard
Band.
Song ....Selected
Nano Gallagher.
Reading.
Mary Donnelly.
Song ....Selected
David F. Martin.
Waltz, "Louise" ....W. Owen
Band.
Reading.
Lillian Dodge.
Song ....Selected
John Murray.
Overture, "Orpheus" ....Offenbach
Humorist, James Quinlan.
March, "Nantasket" ....H. T. Gilday

MUSIC HALL.

The Robin Hood, Jr. Burlesque company closes its engagement at Music Hall tonight and a large attendance is assured.

MOULIN ROUGE EXTRAVAGANZA.

Follow your leader and you will surely see the Moulin Rouge Extravaganza which appears at Music Hall next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 7, 8, and 9. The comedy situations, the pretty girls, the charming music, are bound to please all lovers of vaudeville and burlesque.

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION.

The forty-hours' devotion commenced at St. Patrick's church at nine o'clock Friday. A solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Michael O'Brien with Rev. Fr. Leonard deacon and Rev. Fr. McHugh sub-deacon. Prof. M. J. Johnson presided at the organ and Mr. Edward F. Faulkner directed the choir. The devotion will close Sunday at high mass.

Before long, the stations of the cross which will be placed on St. Peter's church will arrive in Lowell and will be placed in position when needed. One, the fourteenth station, "Jesus Laid in the Sepulchre," has already arrived and is in the sanctuary of the temporary church on Gorham street. The stations are life size and made of plaster of Paris with a border of gold leaf. They were made by Meyer of Munich, Germany and are works of art.

The columns of Tenessee marble are expected to arrive next week and will be placed in position immediately.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Many citizens say they signed the petition for a hearing on the training school with a view of ascertaining the course of study in both schools, and if there is conflict between the city and state school.—Boston Globe.

Spindle City club has not yet decided to have bicycle meets this summer. It is understood the meets la-- year were not financially such a succ--s as to warrant a repetition of the hard work of a committee.

WAS NEARLY LOST

Good Joke on Y. W. C. A. Delegates.

FOOLED BY THE AYER CO.'S DISPLAY.

Elaborate Designs in Drug Store Windows.

The Y. W. C. A. of two states is in town in all its moral beauty and during moments between sessions its delegates have amused themselves, and I suppose will continue to do so, while in the city, by going about the principal streets, while the day is yet at hand in the pleasureable yet entirely innocent frivolity of looking into the store windows, admiring and criticizing womanlike, what they see, both in the articles and their prices. Yesterday afternoon, as the dusk and the snow were silently and wetfully settling upon the city, two women, apparently delegates and evidently in anxious mind, stood before Ellingwood's Merrimack street window, while one said to the other: "I can't understand what's keeping her. Can it be that we have lost her? No, it can't be, for here is just where she said she would meet us," turning to the drug store window and satisfying herself at a glance that though harm might overtake her belated sister, still she was at the appointed place.

They had stood there but a few minutes when one of the ladies, undoubtedly too nervous to remain still longer, walked from the window to the corner of Central street. In a thrice she turned back to her companion, her face radiant with smiles, crying "Here she is, M——, here she is. See her?"

"Where, where is she?" excitedly queried M——, with a most hopeful inflection.

"Why, there. See her at that drug store window, looking like a lost lamb, see her?"

Then "she" turning the right way, saw her two friends and in a moment there was a sort of three-handed reel back on Ellingwood's corner.

When all three had ceased throwing questions regardlessly, the matter ironed itself out in this manner.

"Well, you're a nice pair, I must say. Why didn't you meet me where you said you would?"

"My dear girl, we were there, but you weren't."

"Why, the idea. I've been there these ten minutes."

"Oh, you sinner! Didn't you say you'd meet us at the drug store where the Ayer's Sarsaparilla display was in the window?"

"I did, my dear, and I was there. (pointing to Martin's drug store on Central street.) Look across the street, see the drug store, admire the hoary G. A. R. veteran, stare at the frowning guns, and behold in gorgeous colors the magic name of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Now my dear!"

"Come hither, my child," responded the other two, playfully, leading their satisfied friend to Ellingwood's window, "Note the drug store, cast your eyes upon the water, glance upward at the rugged lighthouse and behold in all its brilliancy the illuminated legend, 'Ayer's Sarsaparilla.' "

Being a highly moral young lady, she didn't say, "Well, I'll be—there, love, at half past nine," or even words to that effect, which might have been excused under the circumstances, for both Ellingwood's and Martin's and in fact, every drug store in town has a window devoted exclusively to Ayer's many cures.

It matters not where you go: in the Square, along the principal streets, in the side streets, way up at Ed McEvoy's on Lawrence street, out in Pawtucketville, wherever there is a drug store in Lowell there is a display of Ayer Cures in the window at present.

The why for?

To stimulate local interest in their goods, the company has offered $150 in cash prizes for the three best window displays of the medicines prepared by them, the money to be divided as follows: For the best display, $75; for the second best, $50; for the third best, $25.

The competition is open to all the druggists in the city and practically all of them have entered the list. The sole conditions of the contest are that the goods displayed shall be entirely those of the J. C. Ayer company, and that the display shall occupy the window of the druggist competing for two weeks, from Tuesday, March 1.

Some of the displays are very attractive, and some very ordinary. The judges, employes of the Ayer company, will decide the prize winners. The attractive ones are well worth seeing. In Ellingwood's down town store is the representation of a lighthouse, the "Beacon of Life" idea artistically carried out by Captain Lull and John McDougall. In the Central street store the design is the Brooklyn bridge in miniature, "Your Life in Suspension," being the subject of illustration. Martin's idea is that of fortifying oneself, and the design is consequently a fortification. Butler's drug store at Tower's Corner has a beacon for the late ones along Middlesex street, and Naylor, Carter & Sherburne's and Frank Goodale are also in the game.

Though not artistic in design, undoubtedly one of the most ingenious displays is that which appears in the window of Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette. It is a Klondike scene in miniature with Mr. Delisle, who, by the way, is somewhere in that gold but cold region, trading off Ayer's Cures for nuggets; and other similar bits.

Several of the stores having at present only nominal displays, will get out designs later in the competition.

AN UP-TO-DATE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Morse Coach and Cab company and livery stable has negotiated with the Boston & Maine railroad for the exclusive privilege of the railroad service, as far as carriages are concerned, at all the depots in this city and they have put on a line of carriages as fine as can be found in New England. The drivers are dressed in full livery. There will no longer be any fear of abuse such as complaints for overcharges and abusive treatment. In the future all that will be avoided, because there is now one responsible head in charge. Telephone, night or day, 162-2.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY, JOHN D. LONG.

The statement issued by the Secretary of the navy that Spain would not be held responsible for the Maine disaster, was made purely in the interest of Wall street. It sent stocks up with a rush and enabled those "on the inside," to realize several millions in profits. Such action on the part of a government official, under such circumstances, is culpable in the extreme, and should call for his immediate censure, if not his removal.

EIGHTEEN YEARS

Stiff Sentence Imposed at Cambridge.

FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Lowell Pole Forfeits $100 Bail Money.

At the Superior Court yesterday more Lowell cases were on trial and there still remain several to be taken up next week, among them being that of Paul Capdeville, charged with burglary of the Parker residence and that of Matthew Connolly for burglary of Bert Smithson's store in Centralville.

Just before the adjournment of court Hon. Fisher H. Pearson presented a motion that a William street Pole, with an unpronounceable name, be granted a reduction of a bond which he had filed as surety.

Last summer a bogus priest visited this city and was gathered in by the police, who had heard of his operations in other cities, and were waiting for him to appear here. The pseudo priest was held in $300 and the Pole whom Mr. Pearson represented, furnished a bond for that amount. The bunco man skipped and a default was recorded.

Mr. Pearson represented to Judge Bishop that $300 was the limit of his client's exchequer and that the forfeiture of the entire amount would greatly embarrass him.

Superintendent Davis stated that the Pole had gone upon the bond of the bogus priest because he believed that a fellow countryman, against whom he had an animosity, had entered the complaint or in other ways been instrumental in his arrest. His motive in going upon the bond was to spite the other Pole.

Mr. Pearson did not understand that to have been his client's motive, but that he sincerely believed that the prisoner was what he represented himself to be, and desired to help him.

District Attorney Wier thought that $100 would be a reasonable forfeiture and the court set it at that figure.

The greatest sentence of this term was imposed yesterday upon George Langdon, a vicious colored youth, aged 19 years.

He was tried upon the charge of assault with intent to kill, and was sentenced to the state prison for a term of not more than 20 years, and not less than eighteen years.

There were five witnesses for the government, officers of the Concord Reformatory, where the witness was serving a five years' sentence for assault. He had served three years and seven months at the time the assault occurred.

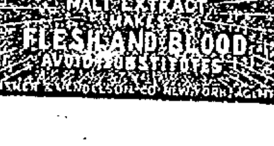
According to the testimony of the government witnesses, Langdon was at work in the shoe shop of the institution last New Year's day and persisted in making trouble for Instructor Chase, who had charge of the room. Officer Shattuck was summoned and Langdon opened hostilities with him by shying a heavy die at him.

The officer rushed upon the negro and grappled with him, but before he could overpower him, Langdon slashed the officer on the left side of the face from the ear to the chin. Another officer then arrived and took the knife from the desperate man. Officer Shattuck displayed to the court a long scar on the side of his face.

The weapon which Langdon used was a shoe knife which had been ground down to a point. Two other knives were found upon his person.

Langdon had no counsel, but explained that he had had the knife ground down for whittling purposes.

The jury was out only five minutes, returning with a verdict of guilty.



DEATHS.

WATSON—Mr. A. B. Watson, formerly a resident of this city, died at his home in East Auburn, Me., Saturday, February 27, aged 72 years, 4 months. Deceased was born at Fayette, Me., October 7, 1829, and when a young men came to Lowell and entered the Merrimack Manufacturing company. After learning his trade, he accepted a position with the Hill company at Lewiston, Me., which position he held until 1891, when he retired from active business. He was a member of the city council of this city for two years and also served several years in the city council of Lewiston. He leaves a widow and one daughter, Mrs. G. Winfield Knowlton of this city.

PATCHELL—Robert Patchell died Friday at St. John's hospital, aged 24 years.

COCKER—Sarah E. Cocker, wife of Mr. John Cocker, died at her home in Tewksbury yesterday morning.

CLUFF—John Cluff and wife, Susan Cluff, died at River Falls, Minn., on February 24 and March 2, respectively. They were old residents of Lowell and Mr. Cluff will be remembered as a good carpenter and builder. He left here about 1855 for Minnesota. When he settled at River Falls there was only one house in the place. The population rapidly increased, and with it Mr. Cluff's prosperity. Mrs. Cluff leaves a brother in Lowell, Mr. William Roberts.

L. L & H. ROAD.

SUED BY VICTIM OF ACCIDENT AT GLEN FOREST.

In the supreme court at Boston Wednesday the case of William Thompson vs. the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill street railway company was called. It is action of tort for personal injuries sustained August 17, 1896, at a recreation park maintained by defendant at Glen Forest in Methuen, on line of its road between Lowell and Lawrence. At this resort various attractions were presented, and among these was a display of marksmanship by a armless man, named Unthan, who among other feats, fired at a card. In doing so, he missed the mark in one shot, and the bullet struck the plaintiff in the eye. In the superior court, the verdict was for the plaintiff for $5045. Defendant thereupon excepted. Arguments heard. De Courcy and Coulson are counsel for the plaintiff, Sweeny and Dow being counsel for the defendants.

BRACE UP.

You are suffering. You do not know what is the matter with you. You are all run down, nervous, weak and broken in health. Dr. Greene, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., the eminent and distinguished specialist, whose marvelous cures have astonished the world, has in his investigations, discovered medicines that are simply infallible in all cases of blood and nerve affliction and what are called chronic diseases. You can consult Dr. Greene personally or by letter, free. Write to him and he will explain your case so plainly that you will understand exactly what ails you, and he will cure you if you wish.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER.—Rev. W. H. Main, pastor of the Baptist Emanuel church, Buffalo, gives strong testimony for and is a firm believer in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. He had tried many kinds of remedies without avail. "After using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I was benefited at once," are his words. It is a wonderful remedy. It relieves instantly.—70.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 2, 1898. The committee on Public Service will give a hearing to parties interested in House Bill No. 607, relative to the qualifications of firemen of fire departments throughout the Commonwealth, at Room No. 4 State House, on Tuesday, Mar. 8, at 11.15 o'clock a. m. Samuel H. George, Chairman. James P. Ramsay, Clerk of the Committee.

BOX PARTY AND DANCE WILL BE HELD on next Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows hall, Middlesex street. Tickets 15 cents.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. —STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, March 2, 1898. The Committee on Banks and Banking will give a hearing to parties interested in Part II of the report of the Commissioners of Savings Banks, relating to co-operative banks, at room No. 445, State House, on Tuesday, March 8, at 10.30 o'clock a. m. W. A. Whittlesey, Chairman; Carleton F. How, Clerk of the Committee.

A TONIC TREATMENT.

Dr. Chapman's Treatment of Special Value During the Summer Months.

Many people are now debating in their minds the question of some tonic treatment for the Spring months; something to tone up the system and purify the blood; something to counteract the depressing and nervating influences of the Spring and early Summer. Scores who have learned the great value of Dr. Chapman's treatment are enrolling themselves for a Spring course, an extra inducement being that this careful and scientific course, adapted to each one's peculiar physical needs, does not cost scarcely any more than a supply of patent medicines probably not at all adapted to their trouble.

Consultation, examination and first local treatment free.

Bear in mind that Dr. Chapman treats all chronic diseases, including catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, throat and lungs, nervous diseases, blood, diseases, skin diseases, etc.

ROSE COLD AND HAY FEVER.

Permanently Cured by Dr. Chapman. Begin Now and Avoid the Usual Attack.

From the time the first rose appears in Spring until after the last heavy frost in autumn many people suffer with that most disagreeable affection variously called hay fever, rose cold, hay asthma, or autumnal catarrh. The attack is usually provoked by the pollen of certain grasses, wheat, rye or roses although it must not be supposed that these are the real causes of the disease. The real cause is in the system and is nothing more or less than catarrh. Catarrh so affects the membrane that the pollen of these various grasses, etc., when inhaled, produces that stuffed up feeling, sneezing, running at the nose, watery eyes, etc., so characteristic of the disease. By having your catarrh cured now, you avoid all this suffering. Scores of people were treated by Dr. Chapman last year for this disease, and not one case was accepted but that was almost instantly relieved. The testimonials published at that time from cured patients will be well remembered. If you have rose cold or hay fever consult Dr. Chapman at once, for it is important to begin this treatment early in order to secure the best results.

DURING MARCH

all patients commencing or renewing, placed under treatment at a nominal fee rate. All medicines for the entire course, Free. This notice applies only to the present month, but those taking advantage of it will be treated until cured without raise in the rate.

CHARLES R. CHAPMAN, M. D.

138 MERRIMACK STREET.

Consultation and Examination Free.

HOURS—9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 6 to 8:30 p. m., except Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Sundays by appointment oy.

LABOR NOTES.

The Boarders' union of this city will hold a meeting Sunday, February 6, at the old Odd Fellows' hall on Merrimack street, at 2 o'clock.

—Per order Committee.

SLASHER TENDERS.

Slasher Tenders and Helpers—You are earnestly requested to assemble in your greatest strength at the society's hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., for the purpose of transacting business tending to the future welfare of the association. Meeting at 7.30 p. m., Bay State hall, Central street.

—Per order Committee.

To the Drawing-in Girls, Helpers, and Spoolers of Lowell:—

You are hereby requested to meet in the Burkes' hall, at 8 o'clock when business of great importance will be brought before you. Your organization has continued to grow beyond our expectations and we are sure that in the near future there is not a member of the craft will be outside the pale of our organization. The time is past and gone when labor can say "I am secure," for organized capital has ordained otherwise, for it has made inroads upon our rights and privileges, and has more securely bound us in the chains of slavery that ever there existed before our civil war. The question of the hour is, "Shall we continue in a state of subservience or shall we rise as free people, as the immortal Lincoln said we should and for which he laid down his life upon the altar of martyrdom." We are confident that you will rally and unite with us, for we now fully realize the full force of the words of the poet Schiller, that—

"Freedom is only in the land of dreams
So beautiful in song."

The speakers will be Thomas F. Connolly, W. F. Carroll, Fred Daigle, and Fred Jod, the latter two in French. All slashers, tenders and helpers are cordially invited to attend.

A carload of fresh eggs at 14 cents a dozen, every egg warranted. Greenmount potatoes, 90 cents a bushel. At Central Cash Market, corner Central and Charles streets. Sale begins Monday.

Bakers! Bakers!! Bakers!!! Attention! Be sure to attend the mass meeting to be held at 32 Middle street, on Sunday, March 6, at 12 m. The best speakers in the New England states will be present. They will tell you why you should belong to the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. All for one and one for all. Shoulder to shoulder and we cannot fail.

—Committee on Label.

POLICE COURT.

A most particular and likewise loquacious gentleman, John Murray, was in for the third time for drunkenness.

"Your Honor, please let me off this time," said Murray. It was no use, whereupon he said:

"Your Honor, kindly send me to the farm for a few months, as I am not well."

"I can't send you there," said the court.

"Well, Your Honor, please send me to Cambridge. I don't want to go to this jail. I want to get out in the air occasionally."

"It seems to me you're quite particular about what we do with you," said the court, with a smile.

"Well, Your Honor, give me a very light sentence, as I have work to go to in the Spring," further asked Murray.

He got two months at Cushingville. Eight drunks.

Nellie Freeman got eight months at the state farm and James Scott, four months at the workhouse.

Thomas J. Degan, assault and battery, $10.

CAUGHT IN PERJURY.

When the case of Joseph Connolly for alleged felonious assault was called Alice Mitchell, the principal government witness, who made an affidavit to the effect that she saw the assault and later failed to show up in court, appeared this morning and denied totally her statements made in the affidavit. Judge Hadley ordered her to the grand jury and held Connolly also for the grand jury.

O'DAY AND ROCK.

James O'Day was held for the grand jury and Edward Rock was held in $1500 for that body on the charge of felonious assault.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Morrison of School street.

TOWN MEETING.

(Continued.)

for the place was James J. McManmon, the well known florist, who resides at Brookside, where he operates the largest conservatory in this vicinity, covering over 12 acres of land, having introduced the industry to Dracut. Mr. McManmon is not a politician, but desiring to see the town with good roads and better accomodations, accepted the nomination, although he had not asked for it. At the present time, Mr. McManmon appears to be one of the strongest of the six candidates and his many Lowell friends hope to see him successful.

The polls will open for the election of officers at 7 o'clock and will remain open until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Later in the morning, the meeting will be formally opened and the discussion of the different articles in the warrant taken up.

LICENSE AND POLICE.

There is a very strong probability that the town will go for license this year, by reason of the fact that many voters who are enemies of the liquor traffic for moral reasons are this year advocating license as the proper manner in which to regulate that traffic. They claim that the no-license movement in Dracut has been an utter failure, because it not only failed to stop the sale of liquor there, but even made conditions more beneficial to the liquor dealer. They reason that as long as the traffic cannot be suppressed and that liquor will be sold anyway, is it not better to have the town derive some benefit from the liquor traffic by the collection of the amount of the liquor license fees. It is probable that if the town votes "Yes" there are inhabitants enough to give it two licenses instead of one, as heretofore.

The police service of the town comes in for much criticism this year and a lively discussion of public matters will be held. From year to year, the town has appropriated $700 for police service and has appointed a number of police officers from five to ten, who did what ever work came to them and presented their bills. At the beginning of the past year, there was a balance of over $100 in the treasury from the police appropriation, but this year the balance and the $700 appropriation have both been eaten up with still more police bills to come in. Where the money all went to and why, will be ironed out.

Heretofore, the surveyor of roads has been appointed by selectmen and as there was great dissatisfaction at the results obtained thereby. The office becomes an elective one and the people will ballot for surveyor of highways on Monday. The candidates are Frank Hill, republican, and the present incumbent, Mr. Heelon, on the Citizens' ticket, both hailing from Collinsville.

There are several other matters that will cause the suburban eloquence that has been bottled up for a year to flow, and the meeting will not be a bit tiresome.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

DR. PEFFER'S ROYAL-TANSY PILLS.

NEW DISCOVERY, NEVER FAILS. A new, reliable and safe relief for suppressed, excessive, scanty or painful menstruation. Now used by over 20,000 ladies. Invigorates these organs. BEWARE OF DANGEROUS IMITATIONS. $2 per box, small box $1. Refund in plain wrapper. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. PEFFER MEDICAL ASSN. Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co. Cor. Central and Merrimack streets.

WANTED—PRIZES. ROSEDALE IS TO BE produced at the Savoy theatre, March 22, under the direction of Miss Hard principal of the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund being raised by writers of this system, as a memorial to its founder. Miss Hard offers the following prizes: To the person selling the largest number of tickets to this performance, a four month's course of instruction in the Isaac Pitman school of shorthand. A beautiful pair of opera glasses is offered as second prize. Third prize, a course of instruction on the typewriter.

Special for Today

Men's Box Calf Shoes, triple soled, worth $3.50, to close at **$2.75.**

This is an unusual value. A sample of the reduction in price of several lines of goods.

J. J. Lonergan

315 DUTTON STREET.

THE SPORTING WORLD

THE SPORT OF PIGEON SHOOTING.

A Popular Outdoor Amusement For Gentlemen of Wealth and Leisure.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Pigeon shooting is a sport that can only be indulged in by men who have considerable means and a fair amount of leisure time. Notwithstanding this fact, or perhaps just on account of the air of exclusiveness thus granted to the sport, live pigeon shooting is becoming

GEORGE S. M'ALPIN.

very popular in America. Almost every day new shooting or gun clubs are established in various parts of the country.

The sport has been transplanted to this country from England, where it is very fashionable among what is known there as the "upper ten thousand," that leisured class so prominent in the British isles. The Hurlingham Gun club is the most famous English shooting club, and the rules formulated and used by that organization are the ones that govern contests in America as a rule. Every year there is held what is known as the international week of shooting, when the rank and fashion of England, forgetting for a few days its horror of the "massacre of doves," assembled to do honor to the occasion.

The representative gun club of the United States is the Carteret Gun club, whose grounds were for many years situated at Bayonne, N. J., but who have recently obtained magnificent quarters on Long Island, where there have been erected a fine clubhouse and all the appurtenances of a first class shooting club.

The Carteret Gun club is the only one recognized by foreigners, and its membership comprises most of the best known shots in the country.

Another well known club that includes among its members some famous pigeon shots is the Westminster Kennel club. But this club's special object is the improvement of the canine race, so that it does not rank as high as the Carteret club in the shooting line.

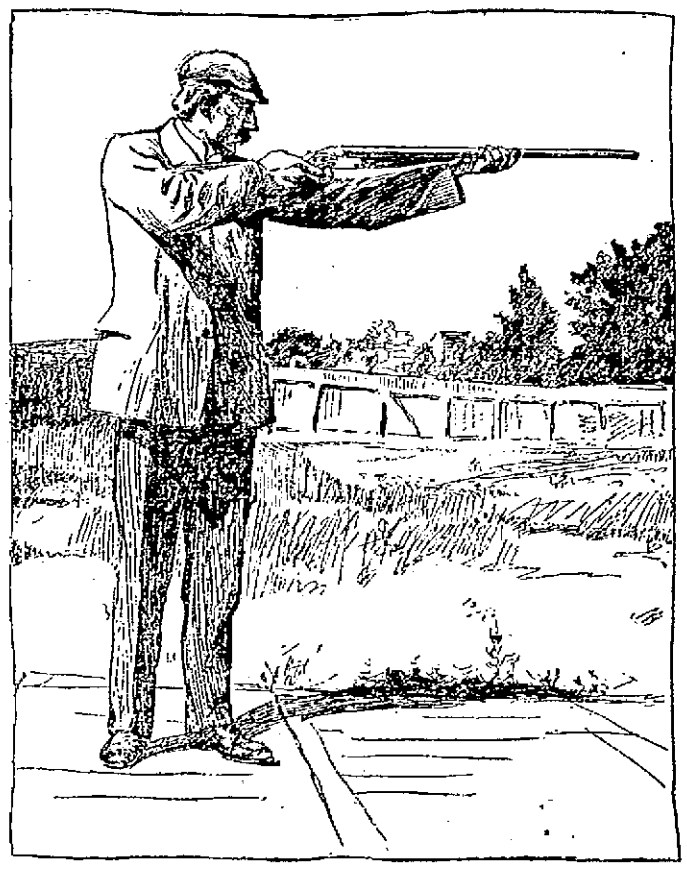
Of course there are a great many good shots in this country, some of them stars of the first magnitude, who are not men of leisure or even well off, but almost without exception these men are those who can earn their livelihood by means of their guns and as a rule represent some firm of gunmakers or an ammunition manufacturer and are paid for using and advertising some special brand of either.

There has been a good deal of discussion as to what should constitute an amateur shooter, for among pigeon shooters the rule that draws the line in most other sports would not fit the case. The men who shoot for the fun of the thing are the men who make the most money, as a rule, and who shoot for the largest stakes. Almost any day one may read of a match being contested between two or more men for a stake of $25 or $50 or maybe $100. Your gentleman shooter will not engage in a match for any such sum as that, however. Before he will test his skill in competition with some one else he demands that the stakes shall be at any rate $500 or $1,000 a side and often much higher.

After a great deal of talk and disputing it was finally decided that the professional shooters should consist of the men who are paid by some firm to shoot for them as an advertisement of their goods.

Some of the best known professional pigeon shots in America are Captain Brewer, Dr. Carver, J. A. R. Elliott, Fulford, Gilbert, Heicks and Dickey. Of course there are many other first rate shots, but these are probably the best. Captain Jack Brewer is undoubtedly the finest pigeon shot in the country, if not in the world. After gaining all the laurels in this country he went to England and beat all the crack shots there with ease. Unfortunately Captain Brewer has been ruled out of all competition in England and America for conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

When one tries to pick out the best pigeon shots among the amateurs, the task is a still more difficult one. However, without disparagement to any not



CORRECT ATTITUDE FOR SHOOTING.

mentioned, the following may be ranked as among the best: Edgar Gibbes Murphy, George Work, R. A. Welch, George S. McAlpin, H. Y. Dolan, L. T. Duryea and H. B. Gilbert.

One of the best known shots in America is George Macalester, but he has long since retired, an unbeaten man. Macalester was undoubtedly a magnificent shot, but it must be acknowledged that since his time conditions have wonderfully changed and been made harder for the shooter.

Many men have essayed to fill the place left vacant by Macalester's retirement, but no one seemed to be able to fill the position until recently. Lately there has swept across the pigeon shooting firmament with the speed of the swiftest of low drivers a man whom many consider as a fit successor to Macalester. This is George S. McAlpin, who last year came second to Robert A. Welch at the amateur championship contest and would probably have been first but for the unfortunate fact that he lost his temper over a trifle the first day and thus spoiled his shooting.

At the contest for the amateur championship held on the 22d and 23d of last month at the grounds of the Carteret Gun club, T. D. Hooper won the title, with a score of 88. The competition was the keenest since the event became a fixture. McAlpin again finished in second place, a single point behind. "Bob" Welch, last year's champion, was third with 86. Before the last round McAlpin and Welch, who were tied for second place, agreed to divide second and third moneys. McAlpin killed his bird, but Welch failed to down his flier within the boundary.

McAlpin is the only amateur now shooting at 32 yards and has never been beaten in a match, though he has been up against some of the hardest men to defeat in this country.

His expertness is all the more wonderful owing to the fact that until only a little over two years ago he had never shot at live pigeons, all his shooting at his home in Georgia being done at clay pigeons. Any one who has done much shooting will readily see the handicap he was under and will appreciate all the more his wonderful skill acquired in so short a time.

In reply to the question as to how he became an expert so quickly, Mr. McAlpin said:

"There is only one way to become an expert pigeon shot, and that is by constant practice. I practice whenever I get a chance. Sometimes when I am in my bedroom and happen to notice my gun in the corner I get into position and aim at some object on the wall. Then I pull the trigger just as I would when at the traps. If after the trigger is pulled I find that my aim is still true, I know I am in trim, for if I can hold my gun steadily aimed while I pull the trigger at a pinhole on the wall it follows that I can do it at a much larger object farther away. The reason why a great many amateurs do not become experts is because they do not practice constantly.

"Another thing necessary to expertness is to stand in a proper position. Then, when properly placed and your gun ready, you can give the word and in whatever direction the bird may fly you can get a good shot at him. Most amateurs do not stand properly when shooting, consequently when the birds fly in certain directions they cannot get good shots at them. Jack Brewer showed me the proper position in which to stand one day, and I have never needed another lesson. However, as in most other sports, it is very hard to get amateurs to practice. They don't seem to realize what the word really means. Dr. F. C. Wilson of Savannah, the champion rifle shot of the United States, is a dentist and has very little spare time. His office window looks out in the direction of the largest church in the town, and he aims his gun at the ball on the steeple, and that is practically all the practice he ever gets.

"Last year I took the Yale university team in hand to train them for the intercollegiate shooting match. When I took charge of them, not one of the team could have made 50 per cent. They did not even know how to stand properly when shooting. They all improved wonderfully, but would not practice sufficiently, although they won the match."

Mr. McAlpin's first match was against Captain George W. Coulston at the New Utrecht Gun club, which he won by the score of 88-85. In November, 1896, he defeated John L. Winston, 93-91. The following January he shot one of the hardest matches ever decided in this country. It was against the celebrated George Work. There was a gale of wind blowing toward the birds, and as there was only a 30 yard boundary that fact in itself rendered it difficult. Besides that it was about 2 degrees above zero. McAlpin encountered hard luck from the very first. Three guns broke down on him in succession. The match was shot at the Westminster Gun club and was at 200 birds. McAlpin came out victor with the score of 161 to 142.

Another great match was against L. T. Duryea, which McAlpin won—91-88. Each man had retrieved 97 birds. Both scored 47 out of the last 50 birds, and McAlpin succeeded in killing the last 31 straight. Truly a great feat at 30 yard rise and 21 yard boundary.

At Riverton, N. J., he defeated T. S. Dando of Philadelphia in a double bird match, only one barrel allowed at each bird. The score was 80-73.

There have been several good offers made to McAlpin to go abroad and shoot in England and at Monte Carlo, but as yet he has not been able to accept owing to business, but hopes to do so in a few years.

There has been a good deal of talk, especially in England, lately of an English team being organized to visit America and also of an American team going over to England to take part in an international tournament there. If such a thing could take place, it would undoubtedly create an immense amount of interest, and once started would probably become an annual affair and possibly lead to a very interesting series of matches.

The annual international shoot at Monte Carlo brings together the crack pigeon shots of all countries except America. Only one of our representatives has ever distinguished himself there by winning the premier prize, and that was when Mr. George Lorillard won the Grand Prix away back in 1872, the year this great annual live bird shoot was established. This year the prize was captured by Curling, an Englishman, with a full score. His nearest opponent was the Italian, Marquis de Seragna, who missed his first bird. W. Rogers, the only American in the contest, retired after killing one bird and missing three.

The greatest pigeon shooting contest in the United States is the Grand American handicap. The sixth annual shoot of this contest will be held at Elkwood Park, N. J., on March 22, 23 and 24, and promises to surpass all previous tournaments of the kind, as a majority of the most celebrated pigeon shots in the country have sent in their entries.

The management at Elkwood is getting the grounds in readiness for an immense crowd of spectators, who will surely be present. The shooting box at Elkwood is unsurpassed anywhere in the world, and with three sets of traps and a dozen or more well trained retrieving dogs marvelously rapid shooting will result.

This year the Interstate association has increased the purse from $1,000 to $1,500, and the three high guns will receive purses—$600 to the first, $500 to the second and $400 to the third. The surplus will also be added to the purse and will be divided among the next high guns in a ratio yet to be decided upon.

A handsome sterling silver trophy will be given to the winner of the Grand American this year in addition to the $600. The entrance fee to the handicap is $25. The handicap ranges from 25 to 33 yards, with 50 yard boundary and a dead line at the 33 yard mark. Seven events are booked for the tournament.

The Grand American handicap will take place on Wednesday, the second day of the shoot, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morning, and if not concluded on that day will be resumed the following morning.

Last year there were 125 shooters in the Grand American handicap, and this year, from the present outlook, the number of entries will probably exceed 150.

BEN TAVIS.

Breeze Gladstone to Be Retired.

Breeze Gladstone, the famous Llewellen setter dog, belonging to Francis G. Taylor of Lansdowne, Pa., the champion prize winner at many trials, will not be entered again for trials by his owner. He is now 12 years old and partially blind, and Mr. Taylor has decided to retire him. He shows his age in his bearing, but is still the same handsome animal. The great setter has defeated during his career all the crack dogs in the country, both in the field and at bench shows. He has won 22 first prizes and many specials, among the most prominent of which were the $500 American Field cup, the $500 Polhemus cup and the New York Herald gold medal.

A FAMOUS DRIVER OF ROAD HORSES.

Lawson N. Fuller of New York and His Fast Team of Crack Roadsters.

New York, March 2.—The wind was tearing along seemingly at about 1,000 miles a minute and roaring like a wild beast, the other morning, when Lawson N. Fuller drove up to my door in an open sleigh, behind Dexter and Cricket, and shouted "Ready?"

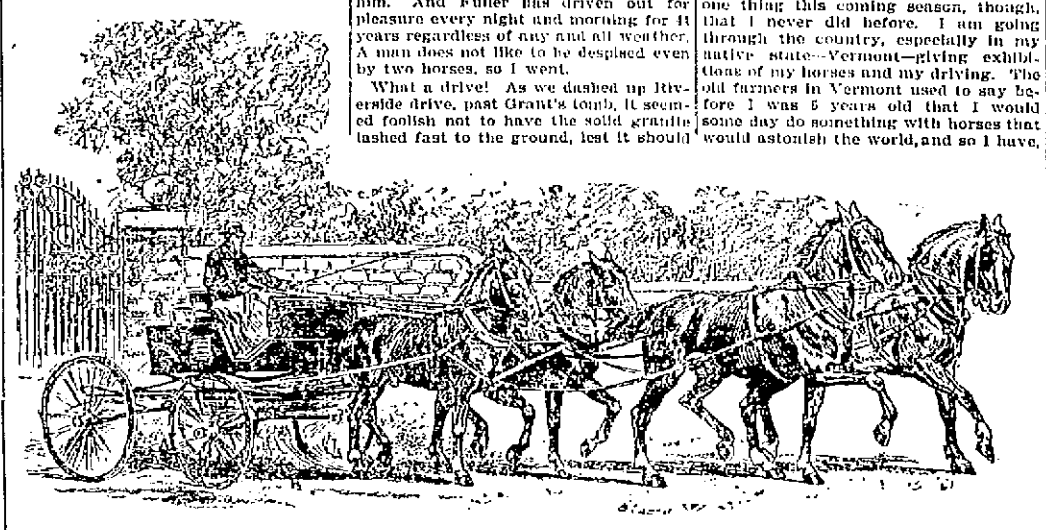
It seemed far worse than midsummer madness to go driving for pleasure in a blizzard, but Dexter and Cricket are two old friends that any man must be proud of. They were plainly laughing at me and at the storm, as they champed and stamped with eager impatience to be off. They can do anything but talk, and Fuller swears they talk to him. And Fuller has driven out for pleasure every night and morning for 41 years regardless of any and all weather. A man does not like to be despised even by two horses, so I went.

What a drive! As we dashed up Riverside drive, past Grant's tomb, it seemed foolish not to have the solid granite lashed fast to the ground, lest it should blow away. Only when traveling "on the wind" was it possible to talk. Breaking the ice on my mustache I gasped out, "Do you honestly enjoy this?" It was a foolish question, for Lawson N. Fuller enjoys everything from a fight to a frugal midday meal—from a speculation in Sugar to a pretty woman's smile—from an angry debate in the mayor's office to the glad shouts of recognition that he gets from school children on every corner in Harlem, for the children all love him.

"Enjoy it?" said Fuller. "Why, certainly! I was out driving three times the day of the blizzard of 1888, just as I have been every day for more than half a lifetime. And I don't reckon lifetimes the way the youngsters of 50 or 60 do. I am 74 years old, and I have been a driver for just 70 years. They call me a crank sometimes, but there's a mighty sight of method in my madness. If riding a hobby makes a man a crank I am certainly a crank. My hobby is horseflesh, and I claim to raise and drive the best horses in the world. I do it for my own amusement, though, and never race my horses nor bet a cent on any horse in any way.

"The only bet I ever did make on horses was one of a pound of chocolates with my daughter-in-law. She had heard me telling some pretty well known horsemen that I could drive a team of six horses a mile in 3 minutes and 5 seconds and had heard them laugh at me and call me crazy. She asked me privately afterward if I could really do it, and I told her I would do it next day. She bet a pound of chocolates I couldn't, and I did it in 3:01¾.

"I hold the record on driving six and eight horses. The six I have driven in 2:50½, and the eight I have driven in 3:18¾. I can lower either record at any time and will do so next summer, but I am in no hurry about it. What's the use in lowering your own record all the time when there is no one but yourself to beat it. I am going to do one thing this coming season, though, that I never did before. I am going through the country, especially in my native state—Vermont—giving exhibitions of my horses and my driving. The old farmers in Vermont used to say before I was 5 years old that I would some day do something with horses that would astonish the world, and so I have, but I didn't expect to wait till I was 70 before doing it.



LAWSON N. FULLER AND HIS FOUR-IN-HAND.

"Feeling the way I do about horses, naturally I could not be contented to drive any but the best, and I honestly believe my horses are the best in the world. I breed them myself on my farm in Vermont. That nigh horse, Dexter, there I love better than I ever loved anything else on four legs excepting his father, who was Fuller's George. George is dead now, and he lies buried on my farm near the old house. There is a marble slab over his grave with the inscription, 'My Pet George.' I never go up there without sitting down by his grave and dropping a few real tears to his memory. He was never once headed in the eight years I drove him in Harlem lane. Dexter is now 18 years old, though he still looks and acts like a colt. And he has more intelligence than most men. Horses, anyhow, know more than men do. I never punish a horse if I can help it, and I never had to punish one more than twice in all my experience. But then when I do punish I do it very severely. I lick thunder out of them, and they don't want any more of it.

"Eighteen years ago I said that I would take Fuller's George to Vermont, and by crossing the Hambletonian stock with Messenger or Morgan mares I would produce horses that would beat the world if taken all round. I claim to have done it, and as proof I point to the eight that I drive together. I challenge any man in the world to beat them. Six of them I raised myself, and the other two are of the same blood. Dexter was sired by Fuller's George, and he by old George Wilkes. Cricket was sired by Fuller's George, and his dam was a Vermont Morgan mare. Flora was sired by Dexter and is out of a Vermont Morgan mare. Snip, who is Flora's mate, was sired by a son of old Hambletonian, and her dam was a Morgan mare. Fleetwing and Fleetwood, the next pair, are Hambletonian on both sides. Their grandsire was old Hambletonian, and their sires were bred from Messenger mares. Sir Walter was sired by old Sir Walter. Peacock is a Hambletonian, with a pedigree as long as your arm, and his dam was a Messenger mare. Wilkes, whom I keep for emergencies, in case any one of the team goes lame, was sired by Fuller's George, and his dam was Black Diamond. So you see I stick to my favorite breed. I have usually anywhere from 12 to 30 horses on hand, but just now have only 12."

DAVID A. CURTIS.

Pacemaking Troubles.

The question that is bothering the cycle racing men and promoters just now is how to overcome the advantage one rider has over another through ability to get together and hold a well drilled pacing team and how to overcome the disadvantage of single pacemaking in short distance races. In considering the question of pacemaking it should be clearly understood that the conditions of a race and the conditions of a time trial are totally different.

In a race it is very essential that the conditions should be equally fair for each man, but in a time trial speed only is to be considered, and any means to accomplish the desired result are allowable.

In a race, unless it be a short sprint, total absence of pacing introduces unfairness, as it means that some one of the competitors must suffer the disadvantage of being unpaced. This pacing, however, although introduced to equalize matters, has in effect resulted in the grossest unfairness that has ever been attributed to any competitive sport.

Pacing in races, instead of equalizing matters so that each man has an equal chance, has developed so that one man has had the pacing to himself.

A tandem paced race is unfair unless each man has tandems, and this rule applies to all other styles of pacing machines. The race is unfair unless each rider has the same kind of multicycles.

Will Ask Aid of Congress.

Colonel L. M. Hamburger, the official representative of the Amateur Athletic union to the Paris exposition, will press upon the attention of congress the need of appropriating $25,000 to defray the expenses of an American athletic team to the international championships which are to be held at Paris during the exposition of 1900.

Should congress fail to respond to the moderate request of the A. A. U., it is very probable that the states and cities having representatives on the all American team will be asked to contribute something toward the general expense. Mr. C. C. Hughes, a prominent member of the A. A. U., recently remarked that the whole civilized world is now interested in physical culture, and congress should recognize its importance by having the best America can produce at the French fair. The municipal authorities of several American cities are now encouraging athletics in the form of open air gymnasiums, and there would be nothing improper in congress making an appropriation for aiding an American team.

BASEBALL TEAM OF THE U. S. S. MAINE.

Bloomer, Right Field. Hauck, Center Field. Hough, First Base. Lambert, Pitcher.
Tinsman, Left Field. Newton, Third Base. Merz, Short Stop. Marsden, Catcher.
Gorman, Second Base (Captain). Elerman, Manager. Sharkey, Mascot.

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See The Point?

BARNES' EXECUTION.

Lorenzo Barnes has paid the penalty of his crime after every available legal process has been resorted to in his behalf. The plea of mental irresponsibility was put forward by his counsel, and a committee of experts was appointed to examine him and decide upon this point. They decided that he was sane and everybody who had known him acknowledged that this decision, like the verdict and subsequent sentence, was just. Barnes seemed to be wholly unswayed by any moral principle or sense of right. He possessed a stolidity of manner that seemed to indicate that he did not fully realize his position, but this was his natural bent.

His motive for the crime was robbery; his defense was more plausible and ingenious than a half crazy man could invent, and while is is regrettable that his execution was demanded by the ends of justice, yet it was necessary for the protection of society. It is safe to predict that the number of recent executions in this state and the other convictions for murder still pending, will have a deterrent effect that will lessen the number of wilful murders within the confines of this state.

A YEAR IN OFFICE.

The McKinley administration has completed a year in charge of the government, and despite the many promises made of coming prosperity, still the country is laboring underling a business depression, the ruinous effects of the gold standard, low wages and want of employment. It was announced from every stump in the land that McKinley was the advance agent of prosperity. The people of the country, tired of hard times and idleness, took the politicians at their word, nominated McKinley and elected him. On March 4th, one year ago, he was inaugurated as president, and since that time what has been accomplished? The country was told that even the nomination of McKinley would bring better times, would inspire the confidence necessary to bring about a revival of business, but the prediction has not been verified. Mr. McKinley was placed at the head of the government where he had every opportunity possible to improve business throughout the country. A special session of congress was called, but Speaker Reed refused to consider any other business except the Dingley bill while it was pending in the United States senate. The Dingley bill was flaunted to the country as the sure means of reviving business. It was railroaded through congress without an opportunity for discussion; the schedules were made out by the corporations and trusts of the country, each writing what it wanted in the bill. This was absolutely a surrender of the government to the trusts and combines that have been oppressing the people for years. In stead of standing for the interests of the people, President McKinley, Mark Hanna, Speaker Reed, Tom Platt and the other political bosses of the republican party united in carrying this measure through congress not for the benefit of the people at large, but for the trusts that had contributed largely to the success of the republican party and the election of "the advance agent of prosperity." It was simply a selling out of the government to the monopolies of the land. What was the result? What could be expected from such a measure? In the first place it failed to produce the necessary revenue; in the second place it cut off export trade, and thirdly it failed to bring about an improvement in business or a relief of the business depression.

In the face of all this, President McKinley came out and retracted his ante-election claims, saying that the administration could not improve business, that it remains entirely with the people of the country to bring back the prosperity they had lost.

The several measures that had been promised by the republican party were then brought up in congress. The bill for the establishment of postal savings banks was taken up and soon afterwards laid aside, the proposed bankruptcy law was treated in a similar way, the Lodge immigration bill was taken up and also shelved under the force of public opinion, the republican party feeling that to push it at this juncture would injure their chances in the coming congressional election. Hence it appears that with the exception of passing the Dingley bill there has been no measure of importance adopted by the administration thus far.

To show what the effect of the Dingley bill has been, we have but to point to the sweeping reduction in wages, not only in New England, but in other parts of the country; to the numerous bank failures that have brought ruin upon many enterprising concerns throughout the country; to the number of idle factories, and the millions of idle men seeking employment throughout the country. These are the fruits of the first year's administration of the republican party, but this is not all. The country is now involved in humiliating complication with Spain, and has the double mortification of seeing the secretary of the navy and the president himself wheedling out of the responsibility resting upon them to demand reparation from Spain for the calamity which befell the battleship Maine. The administration's policy on this question is in a line with its cowardly attitude in standing quietly by while 10,000 people starve to death in Cuba, owing to Spanish cruelty. If these be the fruits of the first year of McKinley's administration, it is difficult to expect much in the succeeding years, and it is only by forcing the administration, however unwilling, into the discharge of its duty that greater ruin and humiliation may be averted.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The investigation into the cause of the Maine disaster is progressing slowly and the conviction is growing that while the commission will hold back the news as long as possible in order to avoid hasty action, the report will be that the Maine was destroyed by external causes and that Spain will be asked to pay damages. Failing to do so, she will be compelled to abandon Cuba, but there will be nothing sudden in the action of this government. The United States can choose its own good time for bringing Spain to account for the loss of the Maine. Therefore, there is no immediate danger of war.

If the town of Dracut will elect James McMannon, as selectman, it will make no mistake. Mr. McMannon is an enterprising citizen as will readily be seen from the progress he has made since he located in Dracut. He has one of the best green houses and horticultural displays to be seen anywhere around Lowell.

The light is breaking over New Bedford. It looks as if the strike would be settled next week.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Pawtucket Times—At the rate the Maine is sinking into the mud, the final session of the court of inquiry may have to be held in China.

Pawtucket Tribune—Of course the administration should understand one thing and that is that the people of this country have become tired of the slurs and insults of Spanish dudes. And whether it be polite or not, the Americans will insist on a vulgar fight when these insults are carried too far and become so general that they are a causus belli with the diplomatic fripperies torn off.

New Bedford Standard—The Boston license commissioners are going to mark up the prices of licenses in some of the classes. It is estimated that an increased revenue of rather more than 300,000 will result. Nobody has yet found out just how much money there is for the public treasury in the liquor business but the Boston commissioners are on the way to obtaining that information.

Haverhill Gazette—The eagerness of Wall street to pour millions into the lap of the government in this hour of its supposed great need, is suspicious. Of course these patriotic money lenders will be willing to put up the long green without any other consideration save the promise of the government to pay the loan back. That is to say, there will be no interest-bearing-bond attachment.

Bangor Commercial—England is about to add 21,000 extra men to her army and her naval expenditures for 1898 will be larger than those of any other year in her history. Thus England maintains peace by keeping herself in readiness for the other thing. As the Commercial pointed out in its editorial of a few days since, to be well prepared for war is the surest means of preventing it.

Cleveland Plain Dealer—The vast superiority of the United States over Spain is one reason why war with it should be avoided, if it can be consistently. Firmness, but not irritating bluster, should characterize Americans in the present crisis.

Springfield Republican—"I want the people of this state to know that I am not the only anarchist in the republican party," says Governor Pingree of Michigan in explanation of his intention to distribute 20,000 copies of General Harrison's speech on tax-dodging.

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THE ARENA OF POLITICS

BUSINESS INTEREST.

HOW IT WAS REPRESENTED AT THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

Who Were the "Disinterested Business Men" Who "Represented Every Interest of the People?"—Ridpath's Ringing Reply to George W. Julian.

I believe the way of deliverance has already been indicated in the concerted action of the business men of the country which has been set on foot. These men represent every material interest of the people of the United States. They are attached to different political parties, but are not place seekers and have been selected on account of their fitness to deal with our financial difficulties intelligently and in a dispassionate and nonpartisan spirit. They will be able to bring together and duly consider the opinions and wishes of every section of the Union and can thus embody and give expression to the public opinion of the nation. That opinion will be respected because it will have power. Congress, of course, will have to embody in legislation whatever financial reforms may be deemed necessary, but it will not refuse to give heed to the deliberate judgment of a large body of well informed and disinterested business men representing every interest of the people and earnestly striving for their welfare.—George W. Julian.

The fact referred to by Mr. Julian in the words "the concerted action of the business men of the country" was the holding in the city of Indianapolis in December of 1891 of a so called business men's convention. The convention was called for the ostensible purpose of originating a scheme for the alleged "reform" of the currency system of the United States. But, whatever may have been the terms of the convocation, it was a gathering of goldbugs, pure and simple. The movement, in the first place, was principally promoted by a little auriferous newspaper whose Calvinistic viscera have not in the last ten years sufficiently relaxed to assimilate a drop of milk. It was also promoted and indeed fathered by a certain profound financier with the tremendous name of Hanna. This discoverer of golden apples was not the all powerful Marcus Aurelius, but another whose cognomen was Hugh. He had been "sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought" and imagined that his mission in the world was to rescue the American people from the peril and crime of transacting their business and paying their debts with the dollar of the law and the contract.

From such origins the "convention of disinterested business men" was projected. It had its political motive in the purpose to make of President William McKinley a subservient vassal of the money power. I dare say that of the 6,500,000 American freemen who supported William Jennings Bryan for the presidency not a single representative was sent to the Indianapolis convention, and yet, according to Mr. Julian, it was "nonpartisan!"

In that convention at Indianapolis every form of goldbuggery known to the ingenuity of the money oligarchy was represented. The board of trade was there. The banker was there in chief. The syndicate and the trust were there. The railroad management was there—and president. The corporation, in all its protean forms, was there. The insurance company and the bucket shop were there. The money bag was there. Several species of merchants who permit their bankers and the goldite newspapers to do their daily thinking for them were there. But the rank and file of the merchants were not there. As for the American people at large, they had no more voice in the Indianapolis convention, no more influence in determining its action, than had the tribes of Tahiti in determining the course of the Napoleonic wars. It is the absolute truth that the people of the United States were not only totally unrepresented in that convention, but they were balled by its every utterance.

The men who composed that body were the respectabilities of society. They were good, "sleek headed men, and such as sleep o' nights," but not one of them represented the producers, the legitimate tradesmen or the millions of wage earners of the United States. The convention was the convention of a class. It presumed to call itself a "business" convention, as though business consisted—and consists—in the manipulation of money, in speculative schemes, in the inflation of stocks and in the corrupt gambling of the produce market. To be sure, the Indianapolis convention has had great need of advocates and apologists. It has possessed, however, the ready means of procuring both. The goldite party in the year 1896 was not wanting in resources. It had everything to offer—everything except truth. There is a tradition that funds were liberally subscribed in order to "preserve the national honor."

I may not pass from this branch of the subject without noting that the Indianapolis "business" convention, notwithstanding the fact that all the desiccated vitals of it were brought to the capital of Indiana already prepared in the pockets of the managers, came near exploding in the very hands of the makers and in the very act of its existence. All the compressive force of the money power was necessary in order to confine the volcano and force back its lava through subterranean fissures into the rot. The enterprise, however, was carried through, and the convention got itself into the shape of its preconcerted resolutions and its committee of fifteen.

Such were the root and origin of the monetary commission, which, in the first place, constituted itself without warrant of law, then established itself in the District of Columbia, and finally laid siege to the government of the United States. By this presumptuous and self created body the McKinley administration has been literally beleaguered since the first day of its existence. The monetary commission is as much an extraneous force brought to bear on the government for an unholy purpose as is the Whisky ring or the Sugar trust. The Credit Mobilier of 1872 had just as much warrant for its existence and a much more moral purpose for its motive and end.

There never was in the history of the United States an outside clique of interested schemers engaged in a more nefarious intrigue than is the monetary commission which is now, under the specious cover of interest in the public welfare, bringing all the momentum of the money power to bear on the representatives of the people to force them to the registration of one more false statute against the rights and interests of the nation. This commission pretends to be representative of the "business interests" of the United States. Of what business interests? The business interests represented by this body are precisely those that are too much represented already. They are the business interests of the money oligarchy, of the banks, of the stock exchanges, of the syndicates and trusts, of the railroads and telegraphs, with their watered stocks and inhuman unconcern for the welfare of anybody but themselves.

We have had enough of this "business interest" business! The thing palls upon us. Our true business interests are simply the honest affairs of the American people as a whole. They are the interests, first of all, of our producers, of the 56 per cent of us who are still under the cheerful necessity of doing something in order to live, of the miners and manufacturers, of the small tradesmen and of all those plain and honest folk who contribute of their brain and brawn to the welfare of this nation. The enumeration does not include a single monopolist, speculator or gambler.

The government, however, is now, we repeat, in a state of siege. The so called monetary commission has taken possession of the gates of the city, and the supreme power of this great nation is besieged. The administration is a willing captive. The administration agrees that the siege shall continue. The administration gave the signal for the siege to begin. The administration is as willingly cooped up as was Bazaine in Metz. Never before was there exhibited so great an anxiety in the capital of a nation to be besieged. The monetary commission as an aggressive power forced itself into recognition at noonday on the 4th of last March. The putty man of the White House has recommended it to the consideration of congress! He has recommended the atrocious scheme—very mildly, it is true—which came from the hands of this commission under the monstrous pretense of being a "reform of the currency!" It is a reform of the currency indeed! It is such a reform as was perhaps never before openly proposed in a civilized state for the further spoliation of the people. The madness of this monetary commission is equal to its arrogance. Its folly is not surpassed by its contempt for the real interests of the nation. The measures which this commission has formulated are the most destructive and ruinous as well as the most hypocritical series of propositions that were ever, in daylight or in darkness, invented for the betrayal of a great people.

All of these astounding facts are known and recognized by the well informed and patriotic part of our people. The goldite newspapers have, as a matter of course, taken up the work of the monetary commission and are promoting it all they can. They may be depended upon in this case, as in all cases, to do whatever is in their power to bring further disaster and slavery upon the people of the United States.—John Clark Ridpath in Arena.

A Firm Policy Needed.

Senator Harris of Kansas, concluding a comprehensive and unanswerable argument against the efforts of the reorganization committee to defraud the government out of $7,000,000 in the Kansas Pacific railway matter, says:

"If the government had when the payment of the debt first came up for consideration simply adopted a firm and positive policy and let the debtor company be fully convinced that the government would not consent to the loss of a single dollar, the whole matter would have been adjusted and settled without any turmoil or confusion or this endless crimination and recrimination.

"A straightforward, simple, positive insistence upon the government rights was all that was ever necessary in adjusting these debts.

"I do not desire to withhold any credit whatever which may be due to the administration for responding to public sentiment. The Cleveland administration was so wholly defiant of all public opinion and sentiment that I am willing to give every possible praise to the administration that, finding public sentiment to be thoroughly aroused, has had the wisdom and the honesty to do something in response to a power which is greater than senates, greater than presidents, and is and should always be the supreme authority."

Corporations and the People.

The local public has become accustomed recently to hearing street railway officials declare that the operation of public lines of transit is a matter of mutual benefit to the corporations and to the city. They are fond of repeating that their railways "do more for the city than the city has done for the street railways;" hence, it is argued, the question of giving compensation should be decided very much by what the corporations see fit to give.

No thinking person will be deceived by this distortion of the facts. The effort to regard the franchise question as based on a mutual exchange of favors will fool nobody. When a street railway official talks in this vein, he is merely trying to divert attention from the real merits of the case. Remember that the streets belong to the people, that the people have the right to demand a return for the use of their own property and that the corporations, so far from accepting the franchises on a basis of "mutual benefit," took them for the sole and simple purpose of making money. The idea of "doing something" for the city never entered their heads until they found the people awakening to their rights as owners of the streets.—Chicago Record.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicoln Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicoln Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicoln Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. A true laxative. An after-dinner pill.

ESTEY

Our new instalment plan and low prices is doing the work. We sold three Pianos in one day last week, and why? Our prices talk. Some dealers will say pay $10 down, $10 per month. Just call and get our terms, they are the easiest in Lowell.
New Upright Piano, full size, a beauty, Chair, Scarf, Book for

$200.

Warranted 10 years, kept in tune 2 years free of charge. Just watch and see if Pianos don't move from the Estey Parlors.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.
145 MERRIMACK STREET.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER
TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue.
Telephone Number 414-4.

GATELY & PEARSON,
SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

PETER H. SAVAGE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

Rochester Brewing Co.'s
Genuine Bock Beer
Has arrived and is now ready for delivery in cases or by the bottle.
We also have it on draught in the retail department.
The reputation of this bock is already too well established to require an elaborate exploitation of its merits.
Once a patron always a patron.

JOHN M. PEVEY.
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-3.

Hundreds, right here in Lowell are gaining health every day by using
MALTOX
It may be just what you need. At all druggists. 50c.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. B. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gervais

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Mansur Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 371 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

WANT COLUMN.

$30 WEEKLY GIVING AWAY TOILET Soaps and Extracts. Samples free. E. R. Forbes Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADIES TO MAKE SAMPLE patches; $8 per week; no canvassing. Send reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 20th street, N. Y.

LADIES SEND ME DATE OF YOUR birth, lock of hair. I will predict your future in love, family, business, money and health, give you pen picture of future husband, wife or sweetheart affinity, and give you book telling how to read peoples minds, influence them to love or obey you. All postpaid, 10c. silver, or I will send all five with new Marriage Guide, volume of Parlor Secrets and Dream Book, for 20 cents. Prof. B. B. Argo, Box 1207 Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—MONEY LIKE HOT CAKES. Costs agents two cents, sells for ten cents. Send four cents for agents sample and instructions. Excelsior Cement Co., Westfield, Mass.

RUBBER STAMPS AT WHOLESALE prices. 1½ inch one line stamps, 10 cents; 2 inch 15c.; 35c. ink pads 25c.; 25c. ink pads 15c.; 50c. linen markers 25c.; business stamps 15c. per line. J. M. Fellows, 155 Merrimack street.

$1600 A MONTH; ONE RESPONSIBLE BUSINESS man in each city and town as manager to show the Comny Gas Retort in operation with exclusive sale. Makes fuel gas from coal oil; miniature gas works; entirely new, scientific method. Three cents a day will run a cook stove; causes intense excitement when shown. Can be put in any furnace or stove; saves half the coal bill. $5.00 to $1.00 a month profit; only first class men wanted. L. Watt Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WITH $500 TO take half interest and open office in this city to represent Philadelphia manufacturing company. Must have good references and be reliable. Large income assured to the right man. Address Kenova Manufacturing company, 556-558 York avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER PUP. WHITE with black spots. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 26 Second street.

TWO NICE FOUR ROOM TENEMENTS TO rent. Inquire at 79 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A MODERN NEW FLAT OF 5 rooms, pantry and bath room, set tubs, hot and cold water. Apply cor. Gorham and Auburn streets.

WANTED—500 LADIES TO BUY ALL trimmed hats for 59c., 75c. and $1 at Mme. Maxime Lepine's, 347 Moody street, cor. Race, also a good hat trimmer.

$1.60 WILL PAPER YOUR ROOM WITH gilt paper border, hanging included, until March 15th. Paper at factory prices. Painting done very reasonable. New York Wall Paper Co., No. 338 Middlesex street.

MADAM CLENDENING, FROM PARIS—The celebrated palmist. Correct readings on all affairs of life, will be here until March 6, 241 Appleton street.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES OF store 97 West Fourth Street. A bargain if taken at once.

SIX PRIVATE LESSONS WITH MUSIC $2.50; Waltz, Schottishe and Two-step guaranteed. Prof. Lester, 56 Read street.

WANTED—POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER. For information call or write 57 Fifth street, Centralville.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE, NEAR Bridge and Fourth street, 8 room cottage house, cemented cellar, furnace, large lot of land. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN WIGGINVILLE, COTTAGE house and barn. Price $550. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage, 24 Starbard street, on line of cars. Terms easy. Buy of owner, G. H. Davis, 113 Woodward avenue.

FOR SALE ON VARNUM AVENUE, GOOD corner lot of land, can be had at a bargain. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN THE Railroad National Bank Building, 145 Merrimack street. Steam heat in every room, water privileges on each floor, hot water during the winter season. Rents moderate. Apply at bank between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD FARMS IN Billerica at prices to suit anyone that wants a farm. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENnyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe reliable. Take no other. Send 4 cents in stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—8 GOOD BOARDING AND lodging houses at prices and locations to suit you if you want a place of any kind. Call and see. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—ON APPLETON STREET, GOOD, nice place for small money. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred C. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at The Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

TO LET—ROOMS TO LET WITH OR WITHout board, one large front room on first floor with gas, furnished or unfurnished. Price low. 202 Fayette street.

$15 A MONTH
Will buy this splendid new 2½ story hip roof house of 8 rooms, attic, pantry and bath room with tub, marble wash bowls, etc., hot and cold water, maple floors in dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room; piazza and balcony; nice lot of land, high and dry; very sightly, near cars and schools, will sell for $1800. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, 3 Hildreth Bldg., Old Post Office.

WANTED LADY READERS TO TELL US what is the longest verse in the Bible. If you can tell us in what chapter it is, we will give you a prize of $100. If more than one person answers correctly, we will divide cash equally. With your answer send 10 cents for our new library of 12 complete books, a grand prize in themselves. Address Keystone Book Co., 1111 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROFITABLE HOME WORK.
A few men and women in every town to make novelties for us at their homes, can work day or evening and make $6 to $15 weekly, according to the amount of time devoted to the work; experience unnecessary; no canvassing; steady employment the year round; full particulars and work sent to your home on application. Columbian Mfg. Co., 303 N. 6th street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EMERY LAND
Office Removed to
3 HILDRETH BUILDING.
House lots near the new Moody street bridge, on the principal streets and avenues with all modern improvements, such as gas, city water, sewers, sidewalks, schools, etc. The location is one of the best in the city, being by actual measurement only 6025 feet from the corner of Central and Merrimack streets to the Emery land. Over 200 buildings have been built on the Emery land in the last two years. Is not that a good indication of what this property is going to be? Call for plans. Prices low. Terms easy. Wm. H. Emery.
A. J. Ryan, 3 Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.

TO RENT—A Boarding House, 32 rooms at 6 ... Mass. Corp. Has been a boarding house for years and is located near the corporations.
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Light As Day

Acme Gas Burners
Price for burner, mantle, chimney and shade complete,
ONLY 59c.
Extra mantles, shades and chimneys at reduced prices.

BARTLETT & DOW
216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 30c. course dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Man.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from the copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

Three Money Savers
One lot of Youth's tapped soled Lace Shoes today 80c. a pair.
1 lot of Ladies' Shoes, in button and lace, were $1.50, today $1.25.
1 lot Men's Shoes, congress and lace, were $1.50 today $1.25.
J. J. LONERGAN
215 DUTTON STREET.

FOR
Spring Cleaning
Whitewashers, Kalsominers and Painters should see our stock and get our prices for
Brushes, Plastico, Paris White, Lime, Glue, Fresco Colors,
and all the requisites for spring work.
C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

We Bottle Betz's Half Stock
and deliver it in cases to all parts of the city. There is no better Ale in the market than Betz's Celebrated Ales. We also keep on draught all the leading brands of Ales, Lager and Porter. Choicest line of foreign and domestic liquors and cigars.
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

The Lowell
Gas Light Co.
Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; E. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke; James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.
120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Board by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

MAKING BIG GUNS AND ARMOR PLATE FOR UNCLE SAM.

A Thousand Men Are Working Night and Day at the Bethlehem Iron Works.

[Copyright, 1898.]

A thousand men are working in three shifts night and day in the great shops at South Bethlehem, Pa., getting ready guns for coast defense and for our ships. More than $1,000,000 worth of war material is under contract to the Bethlehem Iron works; and the furnaces are kept roaring for the 24 hours in every day. They are not in full operation, though, for they employ on private contracts and government work together nearly 4,000 men.

President Linderman, the head of the great company, is in Washington much of the time in consultation with the authorities at the capitol, at the war department and at the navy department, while General Manager Sayre keeps his eye on the huge hammers and presses and the enormous lathes which are pounding and squeezing and cutting the great engines of war into shape.

Four army and navy officers are constantly superintending the work for the government, testing it and approving it before it is accepted and paid for. Captain J. Walker Benet is in charge of the army inspection and Lieutenant W. M. Irwin of the inspection for the navy.

While they are on contracts for the government the Bethlehem works are practically part of the army and navy establishment. In fact, the government could seize them in any great emergency and operate them entirely for its own benefit. When the controversy over the price of armor-plate arose in congress, this was advocated by some radical members, but it was never considered seriously. Only a war emergency would warrant the government in taking possession of the plant. But precautions are taken that it shall not be open to general inspection, and it requires some diplomacy to obtain from the office of the president one of the yellow slips of paper admitting you to the works. Without this pass you would be stopped by one of the watchmen and turned away. A high board fence surrounds the works, and at every gate sits a man in a boxhouse to see that no strangers without permission from the authorities enter the grounds. Watchmen guard the shops also, and they punch holes in your pass to show that it has been used.

On yellow slip No. 951, signed by Robert P. Linderman, president, I went through the great shops and watched every step of the operation of making one of the great guns which are to keep foreign battleships at a respectful distance from our coast in time of war.

This pass read:

THE BETHLEHEM IRON COMPANY,
South Bethlehem, Pa.

No. 951.

Admit bearer to the following departments:

Machine Shop No. 2. Machine Shop No. 3.
Forge Building. Hammer Building.
Carbonizing Plant. Plate Mill.

ROBERT P. LINDERMAN,
President.

Good this day only.

Let me tell you briefly what war work the Bethlehem works are doing for our army and navy before I begin to describe the progress of a piece of metal from the furnace to the finished gun.

The government of the United States has its own gun factories, one at the navy yard in Washington, the other at Watervliet arsenal, New York. It has no means of making castings for great guns, however, and no armor plate factory. It has to get its armor plate from private contractors, and the parts of its great guns come from one or other of the great steel works of Pennsylvania. The greatest of these works is at Bethlehem, and here are made the castings for the guns which are turned out at the Washington navy yard and at Watervliet and many finished guns as well.

The contract on which the works are now engaged is for twenty-five 8 inch, fifty 10 inch, twenty-five 12 inch guns and one 16 inch gun for seacoast defense, of which the 8 inch guns and some of the 10 inch guns have been delivered; for eighteen 10 inch and five 12 inch disappearing gun carriages, of which 12 of the 10 inch carriages have been delivered; for gun forgings for the navy, of which the large guns are to be completed at the Washington navy yard and the 4 inch guns at Bethlehem, and to finish up the armor for the Kearsarge and the Kentucky.

That doesn't look like a very big contract. But bear in mind Secretary Long's estimate that each of the 10 inch guns on the Maine was worth $45,500, and the contract begins to assume a greater importance. Figure that the castings for a 12 inch gun are worth $12,000 and that it takes $10,000 more to assemble the parts and "machine" them; that the 16 inch gun now making at Bethlehem will cost the government at least $175,000 before it is completed and that every ton of the armor plate made for our battleships is worth $400, and the work being done there assumes immense importance. What its importance to us in time of war may be is something beyond computation. It was not so many years ago that we had to get our castings from abroad, and in time of war without the great Pennsylvania steel works which now supply this material we should be unable to go on with the preparation of heavy ordnance. This is the more serious in view of the fact that the great modern gun must be rebuilt after 300 shots and is useless after 500 or 600 have been fired.

The armor plant of the Bethlehem works alone cost $4,000,000. The whole works are worth more than twice that sum, and this enormous, costly plant is at the service of the government at any time.

There is not much that is picturesque about the exterior of a great gun plant. There are groups of buildings—the longest of them 1,320 feet—coal begrimed, of the simplest type of architecture and surmounted by tall chimneys, from some of which fire and smoke are pouring. The buildings at Bethlehem if put end to end would stretch out for nearly three miles, and the grounds around them are more than a mile long. The works stand on a bluff overlooking the river. Beside them run the tracks of the Lehigh Valley railroad, and the Bethlehem Iron works is a regular station on that road, a town of itself.

Between the buildings is a network of tracks connecting with the railroad company's yards. These tracks connect with all the great buildings, so that coal and metal can be delivered from the mine directly at the point where they are needed and the product of the works can be taken from the finishing shop direct to its destination. Among the buildings runs also a narrow gauge road, on which a dummy engine switches cars from one house to the other, for you must remember that a 12 inch gun weighs 127,650 pounds, and in handling first its parts as they are developed and then the completed gun enormous power must be used.

Scattered here and there about the yards are piles of debris, pieces of molds, and near the casting house are great castings, whose jackets are being cooled by a stream of water previous to their removal.

The system of transportation extends into the shops and through them, and in the foundry, the forge building and building with the large one, which are in use to shape the massive castings, but most of the work on the gun castings is done by steady pressure and not by blows. The great presses—one of them exerts a pressure of 14,000 tons—are as spectacular as the hammers. But most impressive of all is the casting room, where molten metal flows in a shower of sparks from furnaces and bubbles, seething and glowing, in the molds.

Ingots for the great coast defense guns are made at Bethlehem from Whitworth open hearth steel by the fluid compressed process. What Whitworth open hearth steel is you can learn from your encyclopedia. I shall tell you only how it looks, first as it becomes a fluid in the glow of the great gas furnace and then as it passes to the molds in the pit below the building floor.

The furnaces are at the top of the gloomy building. It is a long building, dimly lighted, black with coal dirt, and showers dust and soot on you as you enter it. Working about a steel furnace is a smutty business, and the gases from coal and metal make it a suffocating business too.

You can look into the furnaces where the steel is melting through little holes, but you must look through blue glass if you would save your eyes from a glare more brilliant than the sun. Through this glass you look on a sea of violet white, dazzlingly brilliant, tossing and spurting above the furnace flame. This sea is being raised slowly to a temperature of 2,870 degrees F. When it has reached this point and a little has been drawn off and tested chemically, the mouth of the furnace is opened, and, flowing like a living flame, sending showers of sparks in all directions, the metal runs down into a "ladle." This ladle is so named from the office it performs, but in general appearance it is unlike any ladle you have ever seen. It is a tank about seven feet cube, with an opening at the top and, unlike the ladle of household use and fame, an opening at the bottom. This tank runs on wheels of steel on tracks which are laid on each side of the casting pit. It holds 30 tons of molten metal.

When the ladle is full, it is run down the track to the place where the mold is lying ready. Men, walking at each side, pry with crowbars of iron under the wheels, keeping at a respectful distance from the superheated tank. In this way the ladle is pushed along, and the crowbars block the wheels when the vent is just above the opening in the casting box intended to receive the metal. Then a man standing beside the ladle turns an upright wheel, like the pilot's wheel on a ship, but made of iron and smaller, and without a sound the thick golden stream pours from the bottom of the ladle into the box. Showers of sparks fly from it and play about the men who are watching the flow. They look like an exhibition of Chinese fireworks, but they cannot be very dangerous, for the men face them without flinching, every eye but the pilot's fixed on the top of the box.

"Ho-o-o!" cry a half dozen voices, and the pilot puts his helm a-starboard, and the flow of metal stops. In the opening at the top of the casting box the metal, glowing still with its temperature only 100 degrees less than when it came from the furnace, is tossing and throwing its tiny waves upward, as though seeking to escape.

The casting box is mounted on wheels, which run on another track laid in the pit. Down this track it is rolled until it reaches a hydraulic press. The plunger of this press is inserted in the top of the box, the bed of the press is moved up from below under enormous pressure, and the great ingot is compressed, while flaming gas bursts from the sides of the mold. In England the pressure at this stage of the process is applied from above.

This compression makes the lump of metal homogeneous. Before the hydraulic press was used 40 per cent of every ingot had to be cut off from the top, because that part was porous. Now only a small stub, or sinking head, is left at the top, and that, with the piece cut from the bottom of the ingot to remove impurities which may have settled in the mold, is no more than 13 per cent of the whole casting.

The ingot is left in the press for some time after the gases have ceased to escape. Then it is taken outside the furnace room, and two days later the mold is broken away, the inner jacket adhering to the metal. This jacket is removed in a great lathe, and the defective part of the ingot is cut away. Now it is ready to be made into a tube for a great gun.

The first step in the forging is to make a hole in the big steel block. Sometimes this hole is bored on a lathe. These gun lathes are enormous machines. There is one at Watervliet arsenal which weighs 500,000 pounds. The process of cutting a hole through the ingot cold is much slower, however, than punching a hole through the hot metal, and, though cutting is preferred, when the works are running under pressure, as they now are, the ingots are usually punched out.

A great crane comes down the shop and picks up the 35 ton casting with what looks like a pair of exaggerated ice tongs. This crane runs on an elevated track. It runs up and down and across the shop under the direction of an engineer, who sits in a little box at the top of the building and travels with it. At the movement of a lever it runs this way or that, or it raises or lowers the clamps which hang suspended from it by a chain whose links are an inch thick. It works as easily and smoothly and surely as the sand dredge that you may have seen working in a harbor or the crane that picks up boxes and barrels at a wharf and drags them into the hold of a vessel. The 60,000 pounds which hang between the jaws of its clamp are as little to it apparently as a block of wood. It picks up the great casting and puts it down on a car, which carries it to the furnace room. There a mandrel is put through it, and it is hoisted by another crane and swung into the mouth of the furnace. As it settles down the mandrel—a long, straight shaft of metal—is tilted until the casting slides off the end and settles on the bottom of the furnace.

When the casting has reached the temperature for forging, the crane lowers the mandrel into the furnace, drops it into the hole in the casting and tilts it until the casting rests on it horizontally. Then it is lifted from the furnace, swung outward and run down the room to one of the great hydraulic presses. This press is sometimes called a "hugger," I believe, though it pats and squeezes the metal rather than hugs it.

The presses used in the forging of gun tubes have a pressure of 2,000 to 5,000 tons. There is an immense frame of steel, within it a plate and above that a plunger which works by hydraulic pressure. A crossbar at the end of this plunger covers the breadth of the open space between the supporting pillars of the press. A little army of men guides the mandrel on which the casting hangs. Hydraulic lifts hold it in position, turn it over and move it backward and forward on the bedplate. As it moves and turns the plunger goes down and up, and the crossbar kneads it and pats it and squeezes it just as you might pat and squeeze and mold with your fingers a piece of dough. The great white mass radiates heat which is not altogether ungrateful on a midwinter day, though I am not prepared to say that I should like it so close to me even with the thermometer at zero. In the summer the men who guide the end of the mandrel and the man who scrapes the scale from the mass with a flat ended poker as it goes through the press must lead lives of great suffering. Near the furnaces in the summer months the heat is something awful, and men work stripped to their waists bathed constantly in their own sweat.

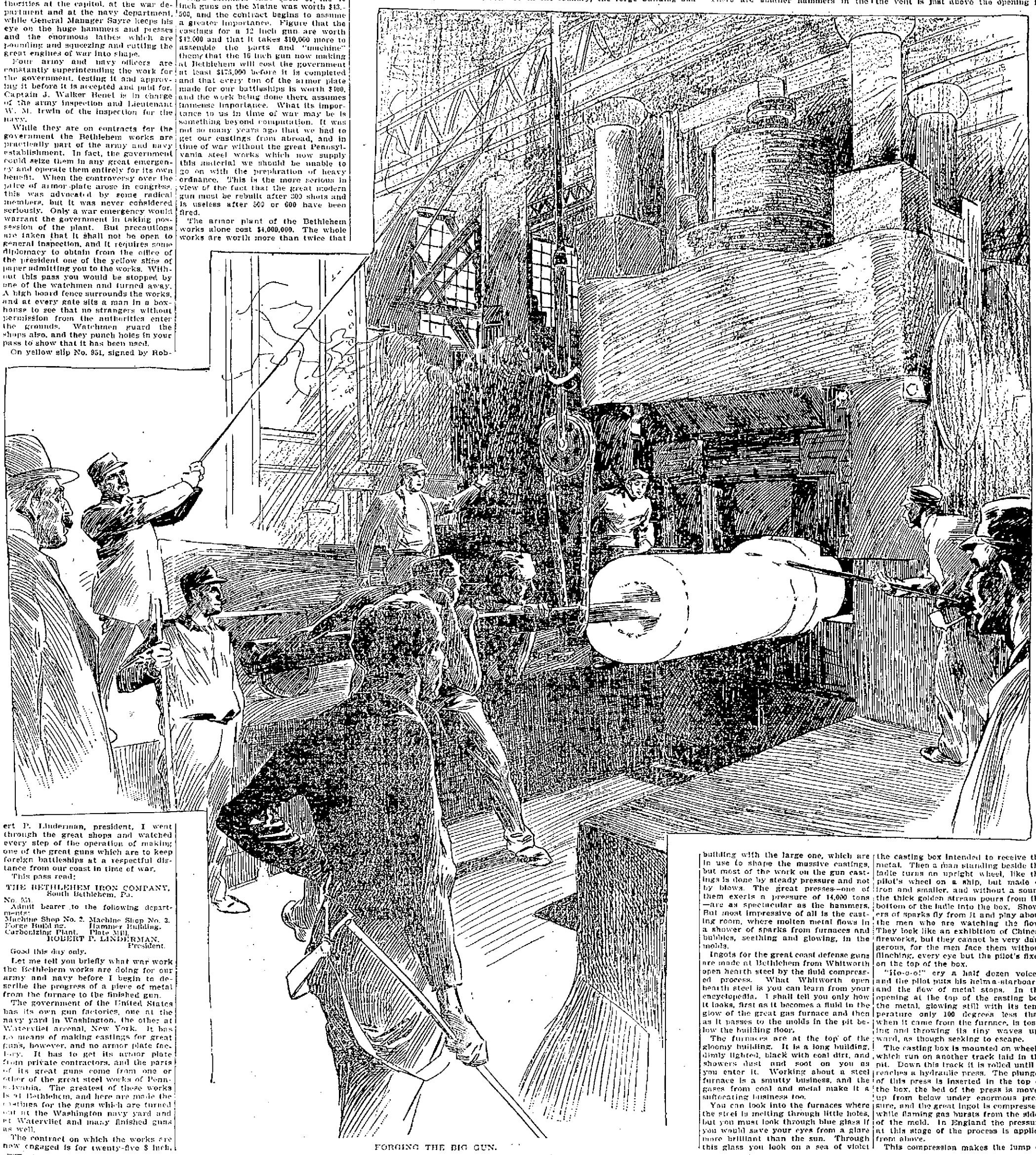
As you watch the kneading process going on under the press you see that the tube is growing thinner and larger and longer. The pressure from above expands it at the sides, and as it turns around and around it is expanded at every point until the trained eye of the workman sees that it is of the right shape for the shop. Then it is lifted from the press, still on the mandrel, and carried by one of the overhead cranes to a furnace, where it is heated until it is of a salmon pink. The right temperature is recognized by the color. When that is reached, the tube is hoisted out of the furnace and plunged into a bubbling tank of oil. After that it is put into an annealing furnace, where a fire of wood completes the process of tempering it. The importance of this process is very great, for if the government inspectors, who test bars from casting, find that it is below the high government standard it is rejected, and that means a loss of several thousand dollars to the makers.

The forgings for the 10 and 12 inch guns are delivered at the Watervliet arsenal in the rough. There are 11 forgings for a 12 inch gun. They range in weight from the trunnion hoop, which weighs 5,000 pounds, to the tube and jacket, which weigh more than 32,000 pounds each. The aggregate weight of the 11 pieces is 137,000 pounds, and the completed gun weighs 116,500 pounds, about 15 per cent of the rough weight of each being removed in the machine shops.

The 16 inch gun, too, will be assembled at Watervliet, but the assembling of the smaller guns is done here. Each piece is turned and bored down to the proper dimensions on the big lathes. The jacket and hoops are shrunk on the tube. They are heated, and the tube, held aloft by one of the great cranes, is lowered within. When the jacket, or hoop, cools, it contracts and holds the tube in a grip which nothing can release. By the shrinking of the jacket on the tube and the hoops on the jacket the gun is "built up." Modern guns are known as "built up" guns, and they have a resistance that was never dreamed of in the days of the civil war, though a few built up guns were made at that time. The largest of these early built up guns was made of cast iron reenforced with wrought iron. It weighed 12 tons, and its cost was $4,500.

The making of the breech mechanism is another complicated undertaking; so is the building of the disappearing carriage. All these have been much simplified in recent years, however, and the gun which once took six or seven months in building can now be turned out ready for service in one-third of that time.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.



FORGING THE BIG GUN.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Rev. Luther Humphrey, who died in New Hartford, Conn., recently, was a cousin of the famous abolitionist John Brown.

Nearly 40 letters of Burns never before printed are to be given in the forthcoming "Correspondence Between Burns and Mrs. Dunlop." It is said that this correspondence, which has been now annotated by Mr. William Wallace, "clears up a number of points in connection with Burns' life and works, contains his views on religion and proves that his friends endeavored to secure him a professorship in Edinburgh university."

Two memorials of Thomas Arnold will soon be placed in his native town in the Isle of Wight—a brass in the Church of St. Mary and a tablet on the house at West Cowes.

Ferdinand Brunetiere, editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes, who during his incumbency changed it from a liberal to a clerical organ, has retired from that post. He will enter politics and stand for parliament and is expected to become one of the leaders of the ultramontanes. It is thought that this step may be the result of Brunetiere's recent interviews with the pope in Rome.

Henry Irving has been selected as the Lyceum lecturer at Cambridge university for 1898. The lectureship was established in Henry VIII's time, to be devoted to "humanity, logic and philosophy forever."

E. W. Hoch a well known editor of Kansas and twice a member of the legislature, has refused the appointment as postmaster of his town because he would have to work an hour on Sunday.

It is noted as an interesting phenomenon that the American Captain Mahan's book on "The Influence of Sea Power in History" is now being used in all German schools and libraries to promote the kaiser's scheme for a big navy.

THE WORLD OF WOMAN

A Poet's Pretty Wife.

Interesting Interview With Mrs. Richard Le Gallienne--Her First Visit to America.

[Copyright, 1898.]

New York, March 5.—Julie Norregard Le Gallienne, the wife of the well known English writer, Richard Le Gallienne, to whom she has been married just a year, is a charming looking woman, a little over medium height, slight, with hair of a nondescript shade, neither brown nor golden, large gray eyes and a figure petite and well formed. She is Danish by birth, having resided in England only six years, the first two of which were spent in acquiring the language, which she speaks with the slightest possible accent, just enough to lend piquancy and quite in keeping with her distinctive personality. Her English home is at Hazlemere, a suburb of London, where there is a small literary colony, including Conan Doyle and Grant Allen, the author of the famous novel, "The Woman Who Did."

Mrs. Le Gallienne was engaged in literary work before her marriage and is at present furnishing a series of articles on "Beauty Embroidered" for The Woman, a London publication. She has also written on Danish art for the London Studio and has been on the staff of the London Star and Morning Leader, corresponded for The Danish Politike, published in Copenhagen, and is at present under contract from a number of American papers and magazines.

Yesterday Mrs. Le Gallienne gave me a few criticisms of American ways and byways, which, while not strikingly original, an impossible task for one who has been with us for so short a time, yet showed a power of keen analysis and observation, hidden under a placid exterior. "I find myself much in touch with the American women," she confided. "They are more like the Danish women—more like the women of Ibsen than the English ladies. Each one represents a distinct individuality, with special aims and results, not 'cut off by the dozen,' like their transoceanic cousins." The men? And in answer to the question she was more thoughtful. Apparently the women had been already classified, while the men were still in the dubious border land of present reflection. "I think the American men," she at length said, "are of extraordinary vitality. While their physiques are perhaps not as powerful as Englishmen's, their nerve force is something tremendous. They seem able to stand any amount of work—14 hours is nothing—but what does it all amount to? They get beautiful homes, which they haven't time to enjoy. Money, honor, ambition satisfied, but without the time for content." Apparently Mrs. Le Gallienne is a believer in her husband's dictum, that we need more leisure, pleasure, etc., of progression by rejection, getting rid of the superfluities of accumulations. She practices this theory in her dress. It is modest, unassuming, unobtrusive, in keeping with her childlike face and unaffected demeanor.

One of her gowns for receiving is of black accordion plaited silk with wide ecru lace collar and chiffon tie, lace falling far over her slender hands; hair arranged a la Cleo de Merode, entirely concealing her ears with its dullness. "I am very fond of the tea gown," she admitted, "and always wear it in my own home. But here," and she looked around pathetically at the conventionally dressed guests at the Waldorf-Astoria, where she is staying in New York, "here it is impossible. I would be stared at for my eccentricity. But don't you think the American women think too much of their clothes? Doesn't this gorgeous attire tend to belittle the personality? Isn't it better to impress with one's soul—with what one is—rather than with what one has on? I have never seen more perfect women anywhere, but they are creations of the tailor and the dressmaker. Is that not so?" Asked that inevitable question which meets the unsuspecting English woman who wanders guilelessly to our shore concerning her opinion of that monument of greatness, the Waldorf-Astoria inn, she made the seemingly ambiguous statement that it had more noise and more peace than any of the large hotels she had been accustomed to, explaining this apparent contradiction by the remark that while, generally speaking, there was a greater average amount of bustle and life, yet exceptional occasions were treated as a matter of course, a ball for 2,000 or an enormous dinner being given without disturbing the ordinary routine or infringing in any way on the comfort of the guests who resided there.

Mrs. Le Gallienne is an advocate of the woman's club. She has just resigned from the Pioneers, which has been so written about and exploited for the eccentricity of its members, but intends to join the Writers, another London club more exclusively devoted to professional women, where men are admitted only every Friday, and where, on the first Friday of every month, exceptional amounts of cakes and ale are distributed.

Concerning her home life, Mrs. Le Gallienne was politely reticent. She has a stepdaughter of 4, little Hesper, to whom she is devoted, who is now with her grandmother in Liverpool, but whom she expects to join them if their stay in America is unlimited, as present indications point. They have already accepted an invitation to make one of a house party next summer in the New England home of Mr. W. Phelps Dodge and expect to do a great deal of traveling and sightseeing before they return to England.

The prevailing characteristics of Mrs. Le Gallienne, gained in a fleeting visit, are her sincerity and simplicity, not the simplicity of the ingenue, but that of a self poised woman, whose content is in herself rather than in externals, who would have sympathy with high aims and would be strong enough to live up to her theories of beauty in life as distinguished from the merely showy and superficial.

Although the name Le Gallienne is French, Mr. Le Gallienne speaks of himself as an Englishman. His great grandfather, John Le Gallienne, was a Guernsey man, and from there the family came to settle in England, preserving the French prefix, but losing the Gallic birthrights.

GERTRUDE F. LYNCH.

Wit of the French People.

Much has been written of the bright cynical wit of the French; but, although we are not inclined to associate the trait with these people, there is also a sort of humor of a broadly ludicrous aspect in many of their daily experiences and possibly as much about their wedding festivities as any other general function of their lives.

In Paris, especially among "the people"—the bourgeois class—marriage ceremonies are conducted in accordance with a fixed rule as determined as are the regulations governing the conduct of the residents of the Rue Moncean or the Quartier St. Germain. At the conclusion of the necessary ceremony that binds together two loving hearts the invited party hie to some restaurant, where lunch has been ordered, and then follows a long drive into the country, varied with frequent brief stays at rural cafes, the programme terminating with an elaborate dinner and a dance in some place previously selected.

Thursdays and Saturdays are the days generally selected, and particularly on the last day of the week, during the warm months, crowds of vehicles may be seen threading their way through leafy avenues to popular suburban resorts filled with gay parties, the air resounding with their songs and jests.

The fronts of all the cafes in the environs of Paris are paved with asphalt for the express purpose of allowing the votaries of Terpsichore to disport themselves to their hearts' content. There are some, naturally, at all times who care more for the embrace of Bacchus. There can often be seen, when the fun is at its height, a dozen brides and bridegrooms, each with their troops of lively guests frantically bobbing up and down in the rush of a gay polka or sliding more decorously along in the mazes of a waltz.

Generally there is the most perfect good humor, but sometimes the harmony of the occasion is abruptly destroyed by the jealousy of the newly made benedict, who resents forcibly the trifling attentions which some male guest has considered it de rigueur to offer the blushing bride.

Indeed there has been more than one instance where these little misunderstandings have ended in pugilistic encounters.

The funniest of all is a late incident that has been considered of such importance as to be worthy of international mention. At the conclusion of the wedding banquet the groom candidly confessed that he hadn't a sou to pay for it. The amount was 125 francs—about $25. To help smooth over the awkward predicament the guests contributed the sum of 42 francs. But the avaricious landlord would not be satisfied with the additional promise to pay, and, summoning a gendarme, had the entire party—bride, bridegroom, relatives and friends—marched off, surrounded by a heartless and jeering crowd, to the local commissionnaire, where, after an exciting scene between the father of the young woman and his new son-in-law, the elder man paid the bill in full, declining, however, to compensate the waiters. An American might have regarded this as an ominous beginning of a marital experience, but the French only laugh.

A Strong Young Order.

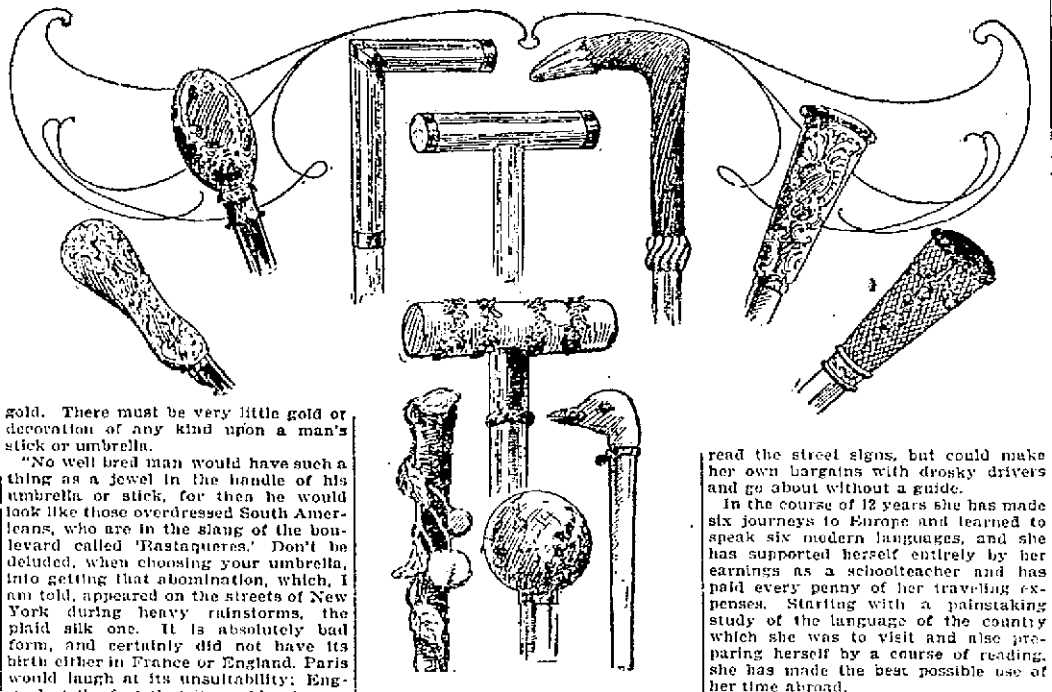
Connecticut has a recently organized State Federation of Women's Clubs, representing a membership of 37 clubs and about 1,700 women. The organization was practically effected at Bridgeport last spring, where the women's clubs of Connecticut assembled at the invitation of the Literary club of that city. The first regular meeting was held on Dec. 8, also at Bridgeport, and gave evidence of deep interest on the part of all concerned and a bright outlook for the future. A second meeting will be held in June. Mrs. T. K. Noble of Norwalk is the president of the state federation; Mrs. H. H. Pyle of Bridgeport, vice president; Mrs. D. S. Pinero of Norwalk, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. W. A. King of Willimantic, treasurer. The chairman of state correspondence for the general federation is Mrs. W. R. Hopson of Bridgeport.

Discovered by Bab.

Some Parisian Novelties In Umbrella Handles and Canes--Phases of Modern Social Life.

[Copyright, 1898.]

At this time of year the well dressed woman, having chosen her cotton frocks, selects her parasols. Unlike the English woman, the American doesn't long for a very big umbrella with a solid stem and an assertive handle; but, like the French woman, she realizes the value of her movable background, and even as a protection against rain her umbrella is feminine in appearance, although absolutely useful. The big parasol that protects her from the sunbeams is a veritable thing of beauty, with its elaborately decorated handle, its chic trimming and its beautiful material. Silk in specially dainty shades, decorated with frills, outlined with very narrow velvet ribbon, makes the preferred parasol. But the handles! For them nothing is too fine. Hand painted porcelain, jade, amber, rock crystal, even some of the minor gems, mounted in chased gold or silver, all of these are allowed to make beautiful that part of the parasol which is held in the hand of beauty. Oddities are of course much to the fore, and my dearest friend, writing me from Paris, says: "The duck's head, of which I have drawn you a tiny sketch, is specially liked. It is reproduced in wood, gold, silver or crystal, with jeweled eyes and gold collar, and it has for its only rival the rabbit's head, which is, however, not nearly so chic. Another very smart handle (you see, as I am something of an artist, I am sketching these for you) is of natural wood, with the natural cherry leaves and cherries, wrought out in some substance that looks like the real thing and which is properly colored. Dresden china handles—some long, some showing the crutch shape and some showing the always fashionable round knob—are in vogue and greatly liked, for they harmonize particularly well with the always useful parasol of white trimmed with black. Speaking of the crutch handle, that is still in vogue for men's sticks or umbrellas, the materials for them being either natural wood, tipped with gold or silver, or, as in the case of one which I show you, of tortoise shell, with a band and point of gold. There must be very little gold or decoration of any kind upon a man's stick or umbrella.



"No well bred man would have such a thing as a jewel in the handle of his umbrella or stick, for then he would look like those overdressed South Americans, who are in the slang of the boulevard called 'Rastaqueres.' Don't be deluded, when choosing your umbrella, into getting that abomination, which, I am told, appeared on the streets of New York during heavy rainstorms, the plaid silk one. It is absolutely bad form, and certainly did not have its birth either in France or England. Paris would laugh at its unsuitability; England at the fact that it would not wear well. To the red umbrella there is not attached so much indignation, but, after all, the well dressed woman prefers to carry in the storm an umbrella of dark green, dark blue or black silk. The umbrellas having watches or pencils concealed in their handles are desirable as a caprice, but certainly not for much wear. By the bye, if you can only get one parasol, let that be a fluffy looking one of black chiffon or black muslin. If you can add two to your wardrobe, let the second one be of white silk, trimmed with ruffles of the same decorated with lines of black velvet, and only choose colors when your parasols are many in number. Apropos of trimmings, it is horribly bad form to tie a knot of ribbon or a cluster of artificial flowers on your parasol. If you fancy wearing a chou of velvet on the side of your bodice with a glittering brooch just in the center, then a similar chou may be put on the stick of your parasol, but not if it is a very elaborate one. Few women realize how becoming a yellow parasol is. And yet all women should understand it, since sunshine is becoming to everything feminine. The old idea that yellow was only adapted to brunettes has died away since Worth proved that Sarah Bernhardt and Ellen Terry, both blonds, but each of a different type, could look exquisite in toilets of clear, pure yellow."

It was a Frenchman who said, "The woman who wears yellow thinks and talks of love," so possibly that was the reason why, at a luncheon the other day, a bright woman who wore a yellow chiffon bodice started this question, "In love, who are more constant—men or women?" The argument, which grew very warm, was carried on between a young girl, a matron and a widow. Said the unmarried one: "I must first announce that I don't believe in such a thing as love. Affection? Yes. Pleasant comradeship? Yes. But when it comes to a question of constancy, I think the things are about even. Love, my friend, is a game of toss and go, and the one who goes the soonest is the one who has got the most pleasure out of it."

A round of applause met this sentiment, and then the matron had her say. She announced: "I am on the side of the woman. Once we love, we love forever, and we stick to a man through thick and thin; we bear with his faults, we exaggerate his virtues, we nurse him when he is ill, we are considerate of him when he is well, we want him always by our side, we turn to him in our sorrows and our joys and"—

"And," continued the widow, "we let him pay our dressmaker's bills. For my part, I think that causes half the trouble in life. Not dressmaker's bills; I don't mean that; but the women who are eternally constant. This sticking by a man through thick and thin makes him horribly weary, and he would be much better satisfied if he were occasionally allowed a little rope. Women are utterly lacking in sentiment, and the cleverest of them can only assume it. Whereas a man will choke up and his eyes will be full of tears, and when you ask him what's the matter, he may say he would rather not tell you; but eventually he will let you know that he thought it unutterably sweet of you to put on the frock he liked, to pin a flower in his buttonhole, or to have had some special dish that pleased him for dinner. Now, you only put on the frock because it was becoming, without a thought of him. You pinned the rose in his buttonhole because you had it in your hand and didn't know what else to do with it, and you had that special dish ordered because you liked it yourself. Men are faithful to memories even. And woman, lovely woman, who has every virtue in the dictionary given to her, forgets as quickly as a cat."

Somebody said: "Oh, Constance, how can you say such a thing? Didn't you love your husband?"

And Constance, with a truthfulness that was charming, because it was unusual, answered, "Yes, I suppose I did, but I really have forgotten what it was like, and, though he was always very well satisfied, I don't think I ever put myself out particularly to please him." Somebody said this wasn't a suitable question to discuss before young girls, so it stopped just there, and to fill the gap I told a story I had heard the night before—a story told after dinner by a pleasant Englishman. And a pleasant Englishman who has a good fund of stories is the most delightful dinner companion ever created. But here's the story: There is a very learned magazine published in this country—we'll call it "The South American Record." It is owned by a dignified gentleman of great wealth and much fashion. One night this gentleman was boasting that in this day of disrespect, in this day of punning and jeering and jesting, no one had ever yet been able to make a pun on his name, and in his stately way he was thankful for it. The pleasant Englishman had accepted an invitation to dine with him the next night, but something happened to prevent, and he was forced to stay at home. His mother, a charming lady over 90 years old, was surprised to see her son, as she had heard he was going out, and, looking at him, she remarked in perfect innocence of the wrong naming: "Oh, my dear, are you here? I thought you were going to dine with Mr. Boiled Rice!" Nobody has ever dared tell the stately gentleman of the innocent pun made on his name, but three or four people find it difficult to keep from calling him after the innocuous vegetable. And yet the dear old lady was a friend. But perhaps he might think that, innocently, she wore the garb of an enemy.

Who doesn't prefer some enemies to some friends?

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who considers it amusing to discuss my weaknesses before people who are strangers to me.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who uses me as long as it is convenient and then laughs about how easily I am fooled.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who, visiting me in the day of my sorrow, hears of my woes and tells them to a lot of idle listeners.

I prefer the open enemy to the so called friend who exploits ill temper, disagreeable truths and dissatisfaction upon me, counting that friendship gives such privileges.

I prefer an open fight always. Then there's honest enmity, not innuendoes, not backbiting, nor lying, nor slandering, but clear, honest war, where you strike out from the shoulder, either mentally or physically, straight. And you can bet your luckpenny that you will find either a good friend or a good enemy in

Bab

What One Woman Did.

A plucky American woman, who began to support herself at 18, has shown how a poor schoolteacher can see Europe to the best advantage in 12 years. Earning a small salary in a public school, she has taken private pupils and lived frugally and has been able to go to Europe every other year for a two months' holiday.

Her first journey was made to England and Scotland and was enjoyed so keenly that she planned another one and saved money for it during the next two years. The second tour was through France, Belgium and Holland, and in order to travel comfortably she learned French during her leisure hours.

Returning to her school work, she began to study German and at the end of two years was ready for a journey up the Rhine and to Vienna and thence through Dresden and Berlin to Bremen. With renewed ardor she plunged into the study of Italian, and at the end of two years she started for Rome. She made the round of the Italian cities and spent a fortnight in Switzerland. Two years afterward she was in Spain and was able to speak the language.

During the last year she has made her sixth journey to Europe, traveling through Denmark, Norway and Sweden to Russia and spending a fortnight in Moscow. She carried with her a fair knowledge of Swedish and not only knew the Russian alphabet so as to read the street signs, but could make her own bargains with drosky drivers and go about without a guide.

In the course of 12 years she has made six journeys to Europe and learned to speak six modern languages, and she has supported herself entirely by her earnings as a schoolteacher and has paid every penny of her traveling expenses. Starting with a painstaking study of the language of the country which she was to visit and also preparing herself by a course of reading, she has made the best possible use of her time abroad.

The reward for all this energy and perseverance has come in her thirtieth year. Her knowledge of foreign languages has fitted her for broader work as a teacher, and she has left the public schools to take a position as instructor in French, German and Italian in a high school for young women.

There may be higher aims than those ordinarily involved in foreign travel, but the persistency of this American girl in carrying out her plans is worthy of praise. It is a great gain in any human life if it is governed by a definite purpose and keeps that purpose steadily in mind.

Your Hat, Madam.

The thing to do now is to wear the hat cocked over on one side. No matter what kind of hat it is or how the wearer's face is built, she must give her hat a rakish tilt to one ear or the other if she would be up to date. It's interesting to note the different effects this fashion has on different faces. It makes a matronly looking woman appear years older and frivolous, to put it charitably, into the bargain. It makes one of those meek, innocent faces look coquettish, and it makes a really coquettish face look more vivacious than ever. Men evidently don't like the fashion, and neither have they learned that it is a fashion. One has only to pay attention in the cars, in the shops, in the theaters, on the streets, anywhere, to what is said to hear five out of ten men say to their companions:

"Put your hat on straight."

"It's intended to be on one side," is the invariable reply, and there is nothing left for poor man to do but to let it stay there and remark that he now knows what the college boy means when he talks about a "sassy hat."

Pictures In the Home.

A clever man once said, "Let me see the pictures on the wall of a house and I can tell you all about the inmates." This may seem a sweeping statement, but there is a good deal in it. To the man or woman of culture a bare wall is infinitely more attractive than one that is covered by inferior, inartistic pictures.

The woman of taste will have few pictures, but those hung on her walls will be of the best—a well painted water color, done perhaps by a friend; a proof etching, a pretty pastel, but never a cheap imitation of a great work, or anything of the nature of a chromo or an ill executed oil color.

There is a tremendous output of wretchedly executed oil pictures which are gathered into the homes of the vulgar and the inartistic with no misgivings. These so called paintings are executed by men of more financial acuteness than artistic power or sense and in many cases are painted on canvases as long as the room in which the enterprising young man works, in order to save time. The canvas is eventually cut up into pictures (?) of the size required by the dealer for whom they are executed.

Families who cannot afford good paintings on the walls, yet who wish to brighten their apartments with pictorial effects of some kind, can always fall back upon the photograph or the cheap artistic etching and feel that they are not violating any law of good taste. Many people who have not been educated artistically are in the position of the little girl with a thirst for real knowledge who said to her aunt when she accompanied her to the dressmaker's, "Aunty, is that picture on the wall a pretty picture or an ugly picture?"

She had made so many mistakes on former occasions by expressing her admiration and being told that the thing she admired was an atrocity that she had resolved to master the mystery of criticism.

Pictures are good educators. Parents are wise who, realizing this, place upon their walls representations of beautiful things, thus insensibly educating the taste and the moral sense of the child.

A good rule in the selection of pictures is that the restful scenes wear best. Too much action in a picture is likely to be tiresome and irritating to the overtaxed mind and body. An etching of a placid pool, with a heron perhaps in the foreground and stately trees in the near distance, would be more conducive to rest and pleasure after a tiring day than a battle scene or a wrestling bout. A water color of a little Egyptian maiden, her water pot on her head and her draperies in well contrasted colors, will be grateful to the eye when the representation of children playing ball or a dog retrieving a pheasant would be unrestful or disturbing. In most cases, too, the ethical sense of the occupant should be consulted in hanging pictures on his wall and his favorite train of thought catered to. The religious man will be rested by a "Madonna" or a "Good Shepherd" that would only annoy the devotee of Greek art.

Avoid the garish and the glaring in pictures as in costumes. The noticeable in both cases, always excepting the great masterpieces of art, is very rarely the beautiful.

As to Visiting Cards.

"Roman lettered visiting cards are the very latest and the smartest," said an authority on visiting cards, apropos of the Roman lettered pasteboards now in vogue. "But they'll never become popular. They're too expensive. A plate with Roman lettering costs just about three times as much as one with script, because it takes about three times as long to engrave it. The engraver has to use three times the care and skill. With script a false cut may be rectified, or, at least, made not noticeable, but Roman letters must be perfect in every way. There can be no shading to gloss over any defects. Those of ultra taste and correspondingly ultra purses will probably pin their faith for some time to come to cards with Roman lettering, but many persons will stick to script. Of course the same thing preventing the Roman lettering ever becoming popular will also prevent it from becoming common."

Making Leather Velvet.

M. Pucch of Maxamet, in France, is the inventor of an interesting method by means of which the wool on sheepskins can be converted into velvet. Up till now tanned sheepskins with wool on them have been used for rugs, carpets or the lining of clothing and the wool has been left in the curled or combed state. Seeing that the natural disposition of the innumerable fibers is perfectly regular and well suited for velvetization, M. Pucch conceived the idea of removing all impurities from the skin and wool and adjusting them in such a way that the hairs would not tangle or mat, which would of course be fatal to the success of the operation.

A Bright Woman.

Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods is an example of the great amount of work one woman can accomplish. She is not only a notable clubwoman, but is editor of "Home and the World" in the Salem Observer, a contributor to a large Boston daily and other papers throughout the country and to most of the popular magazines. She is the author of some 20 volumes which Miss Frances Willard says are "all clean, fine, strong and helpful" and is under contract to furnish one book a year. Her new juvenile is entitled "Phil and Malda; or, A Little New England Maid," and a new serial of hers will soon be published.

GOING BACK TO HAVANA

The Court of Inquiry Again Leaves Key West.

Meagerness of Information Prevents a Definite Decision—Admiral Sicard's Message—Decorating Graves of the Maine Victims.

Key West, Fla., March 5.—After two postponements of its departure, the court of inquiry left for Havana last evening on the Mangrove. It is believed by the best informed here that the court will complete its labors in the Cuban capital within 10 days.

The inactivity here is still unexplained, except by a semi-official statement that Rear Admiral Sicard was awaiting instructions from Washington. The sessions, it is generally understood, developed no evidence by which the court could definitely determine the cause of the explosion. A naval officer in close touch with the members of the court said: "With one exception the witnesses who testified here were Maine survivors. The evidence, though in most cases taking longer to tell, can be summed up in the words of an enlisted man, who, when Judge Advocate Marix asked him what he knew about the explosion, replied: 'Sir, I was blowed up. I was saved, and I'm here.' That was all he could swear to."

One important fact has been learned, however. It is this: Although the members of the court of inquiry may have their individual theories, they are by no means prepared as a body to render a decisive verdict. The officer already quoted said: "If the court has yet heard the testimony which would enable it to decide intelligently that the Maine was blown up from external cause. I am the most mistaken man in the world. Before the coming Havana sessions are over it may secure such evidence, and possibly find the blowing up was intentional. It will learn from the divers the actual condition of the ship after the explosion, as it has already learned from the survivors most of the details of the ship's condition before the explosion. With these bases thoroughly established, the court will hear more expert theoretical testimony and then reach a verdict."

This statement can be taken as more worthy of reliance than that of the Maine officer who said the other day that he believed the court was bound on evidence already heard to find the cause of the explosion external. Its conservatism is also at variance with the opinions of other officers here, especially those of the younger set, and directly contrary to the belief of most of the Maine survivors that their ship was intentionally blown up. Before sailing Captain Sampson had a long consultation with Admiral Sicard.

Aside from the usual orders, directing the judges to report both findings of facts and its opinion on these findings, Admiral Sicard ordered the court to record any information as to person or persons "not connected with the navy of the United States, who are, in its opinion, responsible, in part or wholly, directly or indirectly, for the explosion and loss of the Maine, with the names and the degree of responsibility in each case," or, "whether or not the loss of said vessel was on the occasion named in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel, and if so, the names of such officers or members of the crew, and in what respect and to what extent any or either of them was so at fault or negligent."

ADMIRAL SICARD'S MESSAGE.

Washington, March 5.—Sharing the general anxiety for some information, Secretary Long, at the instance of the cabinet, sent a telegram to Admiral Sicard asking him when it was expected that the report of the court would be made. Late last night the following reply was received from Key West: "Have talked with the president of the court of inquiry and agree with him that it is not yet possible to fix a date for the finding, as so much depends upon the progress of the divers and wreckers and the results they obtain. Every effort is being made to advance the inquiry. The court returns to Havana by the Mangrove this evening, having about finished the examination at Key West."

The message is regarded officially as disposing of the reports that the court has obtained positive or conclusive information bearing upon the object of the investigation. It is taken to mean that upon the testimony or discoveries of the divers will depend the finding, the examination of the officers and crew of the ship having been insufficient to enable the court to even form an idea as to what lines may be opened up from the investigation of the wreck itself.

While the telegram was naturally somewhat of a disappointment in leaving the termination of the inquiry as much in doubt as ever, it was welcomed as practically setting at rest the reports as to the results of the investigation up to date.

NAVAL OFFICIALS INTERESTED.

Washington, March 5.—The naval officials are deeply interested in the reports of the purchase of warships by Spain, and make the transaction the text for complaints of the inability of our navy department to do likewise. As to the report of the purchase of the Amazonas, it is said that this vessel has been delivered to the Brazilian government. Her sister ship is near completion in the Armstrong yard. They are useful cruisers, copies of the Barosso, now of the Brazilian navy, and their strong point in their great radius of action, 8000 miles, which would enable them to cross the Atlantic and recross without renewing their coal supply.

In some quarters the feeling was expressed that pending the finding of a court of inquiry on a case having the international phases of the Maine explosion the obligations of neutrality were as strongly imposed in Great Britain and Brazil as in time of war. The precedents apply only to a condition of war, and not to conditions which may eventually lead to war. In the Geneva award, however, unfriendly acts by Great Britain prior to the breaking out of the rebellion constituted part of the case on which heavy damages were awarded against her.

WORK OF THE DIVERS.

Havana, March 5.—The American divers, having examined more or less thoroughly the ward room of the Maine and the senior and junior officers' mess rooms yesterday, are trying to effect an entrance into the petty officers' compartment in the hope of finding bodies there. However, each day the belief grows stronger that few, if any, more bodies will be recovered. Not one body was removed today."

Captain Sharp, who is in charge of the Merritt & Chapman wrecking outfit, appreciates the difficulties of the situation better than others. He will not specify any time when the big guns will be released. It is necessary first to remove the tops of the turrets. These are secured by steel bolts, which must be cut loose, and the best informed people here think a month may elapse before the turrets are opened. In the meantime work on the minor details of the wreck will proceed with all possible speed.

Part of a body was recovered from under the smokestack of the Maine yesterday. The other portion is already buried. A body has been found in the pantry, but is not yet extricated. From the clothing worn it is believed to be the body of the pantry boy. The Spanish divers were down yesterday afternoon for some time.

DECORATION OF GRAVES.

Havana, March 5.—At Colon cemetery yesterday the graves of 161 men who perished in the Maine were decorated with two floral wreaths and a cross in the presence of a score or more of Americans, including Consul General Lee, Captain Sigsbee and Chaplain Chidwick. Chaplain Chidwick offered a brief prayer and George C. Mages of Chicago made brief remarks, in the course of which he said that flowers were the only tribute possible at present to the poor fellows who died in the line of duty, but that some day a shrine would rise there, to which Americans visiting Cuba would come to pay honor to the dead. Neither Consul General Lee nor Captain Sigsbee spoke.

The American flag was spread for a time over the grave, but was eventually removed and in its place was laid a red, white and blue ribbon, with the following stamped in gold letters: "In memory of our dead American heroes. American citizens mourn their boys."

THREE MEN INDICTED.

New York, March 5.—Three men connected with the filibustering expedition on the sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point Jan. 3, were indicted by the federal grand jury. Yesterday Frank Agramonte was taken before a district judge and held in $2500 bail. The charge against the three is that they set on foot a military expedition against a foreign country with which the United States is at peace. Agramonte was a prisoner in the Spanish jail at Santiago de Cuba from May, 1895, until about four months ago.

CAUSED A SENSATION.

Lawrence, Mass., March 5.—At the water board investigation last night Commissioner O'Neill made the sensational statement that License Commissioner John J. Donovan, as counsel for a meter company, had threatened the abolition of the board if the concern he represented was not given a portion of the patronage. The hearing then closed, and the decision of the city council committee will be given next week.

LOTS OF ROAST BEEF.

North Adams, Mass., March 5.—The extensive barns owned by A. H. Fuller, located six miles from this city, were burned yesterday, together with 24 cows. The property was partially insured, but the actual loss is said to be $3500.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation;

INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

The real danger from every known ailment of mankind is caused by inflammation. Cure the inflammation and you conquer the disease. Inflammation is manifested outwardly by redness, swelling and heat. Inwardly by congestion of the blood vessels, growth of unhealthy tissue, pain, fever and sense; as asthma, abscesses, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, all forms of sore throat, la grippe, mumps, muscular soreness.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. Could a remedy have existed for over eighty years unless it has cured many family ills? There is not a remedy in use today which has the confidence of the public to so great an extent as this Anodyne.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

REVIEW OF TRADE

Little Disturbance Caused by War Talk.

FAILURES IN FEBURARY COMPARATIVELY SMALL.

Upward Tendency With Approach of Spring.

New York, March 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says this week that "while the nation stands ready to support President McKinley in any just controversy, it is gratified by the calmness and justice shown in waiting until facts determine whether there is ground for complaint. Stories of the most reckless sort, disapproved promptly, have not disturbed the industries and the trade of the country at all, and business is moving on with the assurance that it will not be seriously disturbed. In grain, cotton, meat products and petroleum, markets have been stronger, with gradual increase in the demand for manufactured products.

Failures in February have been smaller than in any other month, except three of the previous 52 months, with remarkable decreases in the failures for $100,000 and over. In most branches of manufacture and trade defaults are smaller than in February for four years past.

The moderate concessions made by boot and shoe manufacturers, averaging less than 2 percent, were largely in contracts for payment within 30 days after delivery. They have secured orders far larger than at this time in any previous year, while sales in February were 11 percent larger than last year and 28 percent larger than in 1892. Leather has yielded slightly, and also hides, both being yet relatively higher than boots and shoes. The strike in cotton mills helps to a slightly better demand for some goods, while in woolens the business is slow in some of the finer qualities, which have been much advanced in prices. Wool has yielded a little, the average of 100 quotations by Coates Brothers for domestic being 20.23 cents against 20.53 cents Feb. 1.

Failures for the week have been 251 in the United States, against 236 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 59 last year.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

General W. S. Rosecrans is reported to be dying at his ranch near Redondo, Cal. The general has been very feeble for months.

The president yesterday sent to the senate the following nominations as postmasters: F. G. Haskins at Bristol, Vt., and F. H. Voss at Vergennes, Vt.

Three of the men connected with the filibustering expedition on the sloop Tillie, which foundered off Montauk Point Jan. 3, have been indicted by the federal grand jury in New York.

It is pointed out officially that the maps and data prepared by the coast and geological survey authorities sustain in every point the position assumed by the United States with respect to its domain in Alaska.

Suit has been brought by the attorney general of Massachusetts against the Berkshire Health and Accident association, alleging that the defendant is doing a sick benefit business in violation of law, and asking that it be restrained.

A hurricane which has swept over Batabano, on the south coast of Cuba, opposite Havana, has done great damage. It destroyed a hut in which were quartered a number of soldiers belonging to the Castilian battalion, killing two of the men and wounding 25 others. Thousands of trees were swept away.

In New Hampshire last year 19 fidelity casualty companies wrote insurance of $17,020,703.54; received premiums of $31,331.55; incurred losses of $29,631.02, and paid losses of $31,565.56. In the same year, 23 life insurance companies wrote insurance of $5,041,441.46; received premiums of $1,070,959.92; incurred losses of $299,369.55, and paid losses of $410,634.39. There were 10,826 policies issued, an increase of 1315 over the previous year.

OVERCOME BY GAS.

Fort Worth, Tex., March 5.—Four men were found dead in a refrigerator car. Death resulted by gas from a fire built with coal. Six men supposed to be tramps entered the car Friday night. Two of them were brought to by physicians.

News reached here today from a mining camp in Gillespie county that five men had been overcome by foul gas in an old gold mine which they were exploring.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 14; Pawtuckets, 6.

In New Britain—New Britains, 4; Wallingfords, 1.

In Waterbury—Waterburys, 11; Meridens, 5.

In New Haven—New Havens, 3; Hartfords, 2.

CRIME OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Columbus, O., March 5.—Mrs. Olga Demorest, living at Grove City, took the life of her 4-year-old son with a razor and was about to murder her husband, who was too ill to resist, when a servant girl alarmed the neighbors, and the insane woman was overpowered.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

* If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE NOW ON

Revival of the Controversy Brings Out Strong Facts.

Data Sustain American Claims—British Flag Planted Ten Miles Beyond the Legal Limit—Reed Votes to Sustain an Appeal.

Washington, March 5.—The breaking out anew of the controversy over the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia created much interest among officials Friday, and calls attention to the necessity for a final disposition of the boundary issue. While a matter whose adjudication rests in the jurisdiction of the state department, it is pointed out here officially that the maps and data prepared with the greatest care by the coast and geological survey authorities sustain in every point the position assumed by the United States with respect to its domain.

There is, however, an important question of construction of the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty signed at St. Petersburg in February, 1825, upon which our claims rest. This government fixes upon salt water as the basis of definition of the ocean, while the British dispute this and claim the islands as the ocean shore, which would place the head of Lynn canal in British territory, giving them the several important points like Dyea and Skaguay.

Attention is called to the fact that the treaty does not, as seems to be believed, prescribe a strip 10 leagues wide as American land, but it does make the boundary line the summit of the mountain range, provided that range does not involve a width of over 10 leagues. According to the reckoning of the coast survey authorities and the lines of demarkation in their publication, the summit of White pass, over which the British flag is reported to have been planted, is 10 miles on the United States side of the 10 leagues, or 30-mile boundary line. The 141st meridian cited in the treaty is the Mount St. Elias line.

In this connection the specific terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Russia defining the boundary is a part of the treaty between the United States and Russia, and defines the boundary of Alaska in the purchase of that country, the last portion of which is as follows: "That whatever the summit of the mountain which extends in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude shall prove to be at the distance of more than 10 marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast and which shall never exceed the distance of 10 marine leagues therefrom."

SUSTAINED HIMSELF.

Acting Speaker Broke a Tie on an Appeal by a Democrat.

Washington, March 5.—During the debate on a minor relief bill, Mr. Handy (Dem., Del.), who was attempting to contrast the promises made by President McKinley in his inaugural a year ago with their fulfilment, was called to order for not speaking to the question before the committee. Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, sustained the point of order, and an appeal was taken.

An interesting parliamentary discussion followed, in which the effect of a recent ruling of Speaker Reed on this subject, with its effect on debate in the house, was contested. The Democrats protested that the practice had always been to allow the widest latitude in committee of the whole, and Mr. McMillan declared that this and kindred rulings marked the gradual decadence in the right of speech in the house.

Mr. Dingley, the Republican floor leader, in reply said that Mr. Reed's ruling had been misunderstood. He drew clearly the distinction between the house in committee of the whole considering nothing but a simple bill appropriating money, and the house in committee of the whole on the state of the Union considering appropriation or revenue bills. In the latter case it had always been the custom, and was still to be the practice under the speaker's ruling, to allow the greatest freedom in debate. The enforcement of the rule against irrelevant debate in the house and in committee of the whole, he said, was necessary to correct a growing evil and to expedite the public business.

On the appeal the vote was 91 to 91. Mr. Payne, who was in the chair, announced the result. "The vote is a tie," said he, "and the chair votes in the affirmative, so that the decision of the chair stands as the decision of the house." (Laughter and jeers on the Democratic side).

Mr. Handy was allowed to proceed "in order," and under cover of speaking to the bill he managed very adroitly to comment upon some of Mr. McKinley's utterances, to the intense amusement of the Democrats.

ALASKA BILL PASSED.

Washington, March 5.—After a debate lasting several days the senate yesterday afternoon passed the bill extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in Alaska. Comparatively little discussion of general interest was created by the bill. Section 13, providing for certain bonding concessions to Canada in lieu of privileges to be extended by the dominion government to this country, however, induced a pretty lively debate, as it brought into the controversy the old fisheries question on the New England coast which has been pending between the United States and Great Britain for 100 years. The statement was made that there was every reason to believe that by the passage of the bill the fisheries question could be settled without great effort, as assurances to that effect had been reached from a large and influential element in Canada.

An unprecedented incident of the session of the house last night was the passage of two bills for one individual, William Smith, of the Eleventh Tennessee cavalry. One bill was for the payment of the bounty earned by this soldier during the war, and the other pensioned him at the rate of $12 per month.

THE ARTILLERY BILL.

Washington, March 5.—Chairman Hull believes the bill for the artillery increase will command a large majority in the house. The Democratic opposition to the measure, which at one time promised to reach formidable proportions, is rapidly disappearing. Mr. McClellan of New York has been energetically at work among his Democratic colleagues, and has made such headway that some of those who desired to create, if possible, a party opposition to the measure, have abandoned their intentions. This is largely due to the fact that Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, who was believed to be hostile to the bill at one time, has withdrawn active opposition to it. He is bitterly opposed to an increase of the standing army in time of peace, but he believes that with the threat of war hanging over the country it is the duty of congress to make every provision necessary to vindicate the honor and uphold the dignity of the country. He probably will make a speech setting forth his position, and will then vote for the bill.

DEPEW AT A CONCERT.

New York, March 5.—A concert for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the men killed in the Maine disaster was held in the ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night. The attendance was large, many society people being present. One of the guests was Marquis Texiera, a nephew of the last emperor of Brazil, who gave a check for $100. The receipts amounted to about $2500.

The feature was an eloquent speech by Chauncey M. Depew. "The United States is the strongest country in the world," said the orator. "Its isolation, its defense of 3000 miles of ocean, its 10,000,000 available soldiers, its vigorous youth, its martial spirit and its exhaustless wealth and resources make the republic the ideal expression of power. It is a power that has been created by peace and civilization. It is a power controlled by intelligence, patriotism and christianity. The majesty of civilized power was never better illustrated than in the attitude of the United States in the present crisis. The nation may be easily moved to passionate excitement; it may rise to great heights of intensity and enthusiasm, but the greater the peril the nobler its calm."

CHESS MATCH BY CABLE.

Oxford, Eng., March 5.—The news of the challenge of the Manhattan Chess club to Oxford and Cambridge universities for a team chess match by cable to be played during the Easter vacation has been received by the Oxford club with lively satisfaction. Nothing can be done until the text of the challenge arrives in due course of mail, but the president and secretary are favorable to the proposal, and apprehend that there will be no difficulty in arranging the match.

THE GENERAL COURT.

Boston, March 5.—The Boston and Maine bill was passed to be engrossed yesterday in the state house of representatives. It has yet to be passed to be enacted, but on that stage a contest is almost never made.

Ought to pass was reported on a bill to authorize the payment of $500 annually to the commander of the naval brigade, on account of military property of the state. Ought not to pass was reported on the bill relative to the licensing of engineers and firemen of stationary engines.

Consideration of the bill providing for the nomination of candidates for state offices in political conventions by a majority vote on rollcall was postponed for consideration until Monday.

An order was adopted giving the committee on taxation until April 11 in which to report.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

but a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 285 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

First class job printing done at this office.

A True Maxim.

Nothing succeeds like success, is a maxim well applied to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, for this famous remedy succeeds in curing every case of croup, cough and cold which it undertakes, and to this alone is due its wonderful popularity. Mrs. E. W. Richards, 2214 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., states: "I have had Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup on my bureau for the last nine years, and have found it a certain and safe cure for croup. I have also found it efficacious in extreme membraneous croup, and would advise all mothers to use it." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup costs only 25 cents, and you should bear in mind, that substitutes simply benefit the dealer's purse. Insist on getting Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Bicycles.

The largest stock in New England. We have more Bicycles on our floor than all the dealers in Lowell put together. Prices from

$20.00 Up.

Come in and look them over, it will do you good.

RING'S BICYCLE STORE, 221-231 DUTTON STREET

Banner Market, Grocery and Butter House

The only complete Combination Department Store of the kind in Lowell.

Our butter department is complete, containing 10 different Vermont and New York creameries, which we receive weekly as well as some of the choicest dairies and Elgin creameries. These butters are sold everywhere at 22c. to 26c. We will sell this week at 18c. to 20c.

Fine Full Cream Cheese, 10c. lb.

5 lbs. or more Armour's John P. Squire Pure Lard, 6c.

N. K. Fairbanks' Lard, 5c., 5-lb. pails

Raspberry, Strawberry, Golden Drops, Damson, Apricot, 40c. Currant Jelly, 25c. pail; 30-lb. pail, 90c.

5 lbs. fine Mixed Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Japan Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Formosa Tea, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Oolong Tea $1, regular price, $2

5 lbs. fine Old Government Java Coffee, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Java and Mocha, $1, regular price, $2.

5 lbs. fine Turkish Prunes, 25c.

5 lbs. fine Raisins, 25c.

3 lbs. Dried Apples, 25c.

2 lbs. Evaporated Apples, 25c.

3 packages Rolled Oats, 25c.

3 cans Corn, 25c. 3 cans Peas, 25c. 3 cans Salmon, 25c.

Best Mealy White Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Early Rose Potatoes, 90c. bushel, 25c. peck.

Best Rutabaga Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Purple Top Turnips, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best Blood Beets, 60c. bus., 20c. pk.

Best Danvers Carrots, 60c. bushel, 20c. peck.

Best New Parsnips, 60c. bus. 20c. pk.

Best Silas Seaweed Onions, 85c. bushel 25c. peck.

Best Scotch Kale, 40c. bus., 15c. pk.

Best Native Spinach, 90c. bus., 25c. pk.

Best Native Radish, 5c. bunch, 3 for 10c.

Best Native Lettuce, 5c. head, 3 for 12c.

Rhubarb, Parsley, Strawberries, Leeks, Scallions, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Apples, Cauliflower, Chives, Spanish Onions, Bermuda Onions, Squash.

Extra large fancy Navel Oranges, 40c., regular price, 50c.

Large fancy Navel Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Extra sweet Jamaica Oranges, 25c., regular price, 35c.

Good sized Oranges, 10c., 3 doz. 25c.

Turkish Prunes 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Large Lemons 15c., 2 doz. for 25c.

Turkish Dates 6c., 5 lbs. for 25c.

Best hand picked Pea Beans, peck 30c., bushel $1.15.

Best hand picked Yellow Eye Beans peck 40c.

Best new split Peas, peck 40c.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT—Fine fresh killed Turkey 11c. to 14c.

Fine fresh killed Chicken 10c. to 13c.

Fine fresh killed Fowl 10c. to 12c.

Fine fresh killed Ducks 10c. to 12c.

Strictly fresh Eggs 74 for $1, 37 for 50c., 13 for 25c.

MEAT DEPARTMENT—Fore quarter Lamb 7c. to 8c. Hind quarter Lamb 10c. to 15c.

Fore quarter Veal 7c. to 10c. Hind quarter Veal 10c. to 15c.

John P. Squire sugar cured Hams 8c. lb.

Leaf Lard 8c. lb.

Fresh Pork Ribs or Loins, 7c.

Fresh Shoulders, 7c.

Fresh Hams, 7c.

Fresh Middlings to salt, 7c.

Choice cuts Roast Beef, 8c. to 10c.

Choice cuts Beef Boil, 3c. to 5c.

3 lbs. Round Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Steak, 25c.

3 lbs. Lamb Chops, 25c.

3 lbs. Pork Sausage, 25c.

3 lbs. Beef Liver, 25c.

3 lbs. B. Bacon, 25c.

3 lbs. H. C. Tripe, 25c.

2 lbs. Sliced Ham, 25c.

2 lbs. Loin Steak, 25c.

2 lbs. Rump Steak, 25c.

THE KLONDYKE OF THE DAY.

76 different varieties of Fresh, Salt, Pickled, Smoked, Shelled, Bottled, Canned, clubs, opened ready to eat. Call for the only Daley. Cod, Haddock, Halibut, Pickerel, Perch, Eels, Flounders, Sculpin, Cheek, Tongue, Scrod, White Fish, Ciscoe, Haddy, Red Heads, Bass, Oysters, Clams, Bloaters, Smoked Herring, Salt Cod, Pickled and Fresh Salmon and others. If for fish you are looking, the finest in this town for cooking, call for the only Mike, always ready at his post, ever ready to give you a cut from a fine halibut.

Call for the Fish Man, MIKE DALEY, that's me.

Carriages Not Needed Now—But Later On

Are the ones we work on during the winter season—The gain is on your side—Paint and Varnish has plenty of time to harden—and at a time when the carriage will not be wanted.

What carriages can you spare? Talk with us about repairing them.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO. WORTHEN ST.

DR. WALKER DENTISTS

1898 Bicycles

$30, $35, $40, $50, $60, $75.

These are the prices for good wheels, as you will find them in my stock now on exhibition. I can make it interesting for you.

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

Geo. H. Bachelder, 23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O. Telephone 567-3.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR. THE BEST IN THE CITY.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson, 848 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St. Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street IS THE PLACE.

R. J. MOWER, PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN 285 CENTRAL ST.

Stock Reducing Sale

Ladies' Rubbers 25c. a pair.

1 lot Ladies' Kangola Shoes, in button or lace, a preventive of damp feet and a great wearing shoe. Former price $1.50, sale price $1.25.

Ladies' Storm Rubbers 35c.

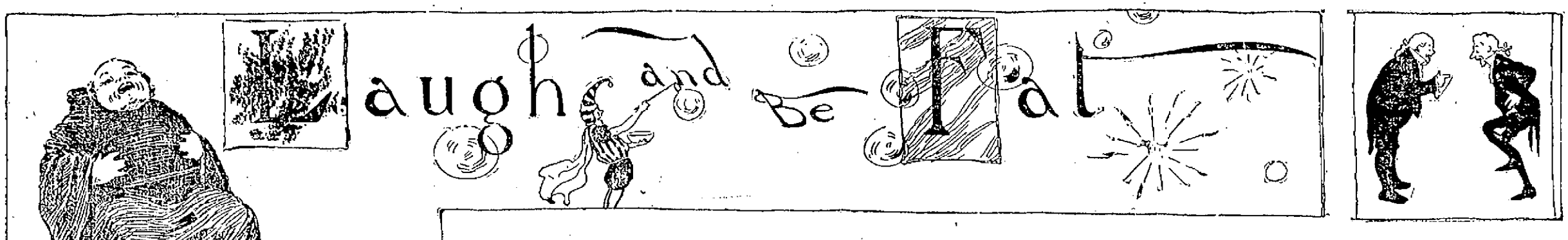
J. J. Lonergan 215 DUTTON ST.

DERBY & MORSE ELECTRICIANS. 72 MIDDLE STREET.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY E. N. Wood & Co., 10-22 Market St., Lowell, Mass.



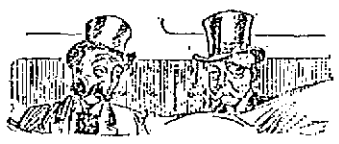
FROM PUNCH'S ANIMAL LAND.

The Rubbikipple

This little Animal is very strong and vigorous and knows everything. If any-body tries to beat it, it brings out a shell like and then nobody can touch that either. It says everybody ought to do it, and it makes a person want to die for his country. If a Lord it does his nose it just squashes him flat.

The Zolafite

This Animal is very bold and courageous. He is very clever at his work but he gets very broad in places. The lower down things are the harder he tries to get them at. The roof is boxed very deep just now and that is what he is looking for. So they are all flocking with him and say he's a Rattlesn



First Passenger (obviously out late last night)—Wife miss you?

Second Passenger (unmistakably likewise)—Er—n-no. Just caught me—in the eye!—Ally Sloper.

APPRECIATED IN CHICAGO.

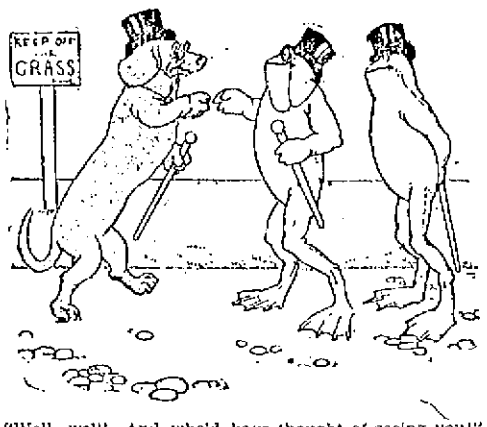
"Why do you call it a South Dakota novel?"

"Because it is thoroughly up to date and ends with the statement, 'And so they were divorced and lived happily ever afterward.'"—Chicago Post.

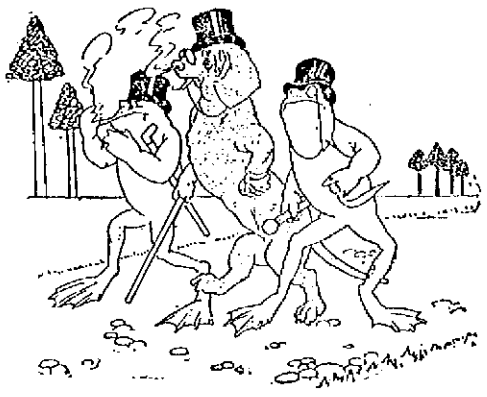
HE'S GIVING IT TO HIS CHILDREN.

What has become of the old fashioned boy who had his nose held and took castor oil?—Atchison Globe.

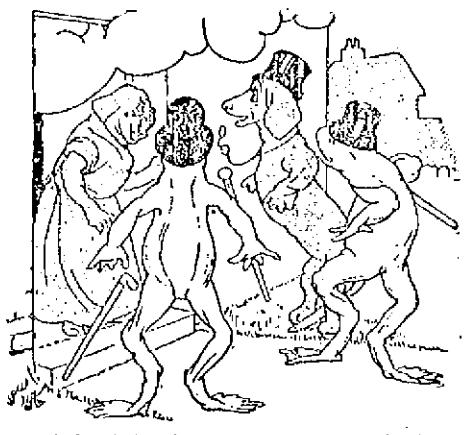
AN INVITATION TO DINNER.



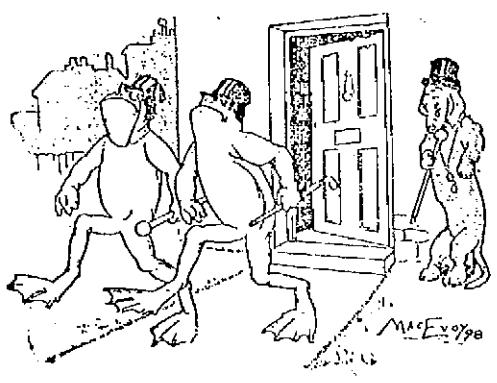
"Well, well! And who'd have thought of seeing you!"



"Come home with me, dear boys, and take pot luck. The missus 'll be delighted."



"What? Washing day! No dinner! Oh!"



"Pot luck, eh? Hard luck! Doocid hard luck!"

THE MEAN THING.

Penelope—Jack danced with me last night.

Marie—Yes? It was a charity ball, wasn't it?—New York Truth.

VERY CURIOUS.

He—Is she really so curious?

She—Curious? Why, she'd listen to advice.—Brooklyn Life.

USELESS.

"What do you think of that bill I have prepared to introduce?" inquired one member of the legislature.

"It is a sheer waste of time," replied the other. "It isn't practical enough to become a law nor foolish enough to get your name into the newspapers."—Washington Star.

DEFINED.

Tommy—Pop, what is the lull before the storm?

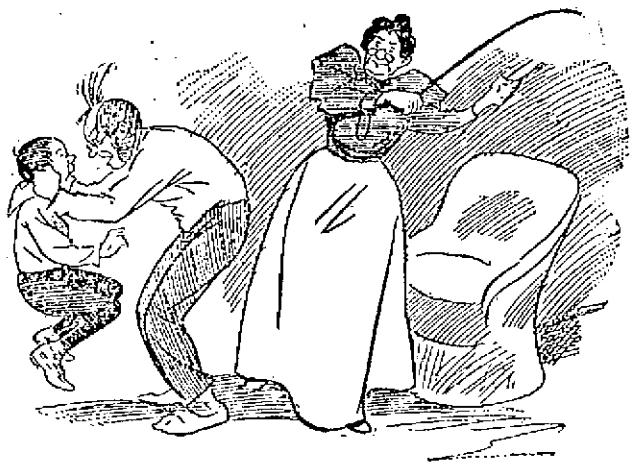
Papa—The honeymoon, my son.—New York Truth.

VERY OFTEN SO.

"Papa, what is a century rider?"

"A very able liar in most instances, my son."—Chicago Post.

ASSERTING HIS DIGNITY.



"How dare you laugh when your mother is arguing with me!"

IMITATION.

"How do you sign your name?" asked the tax collector of the Pumpkinville citizen, who had come in to register for the election.

"How did the kernul thar sign hissen?" asked the citizen, indicating the young lawyer who had just registered and was passing out the door.

"Why, he signed his 'O. Tolliver Johnson, Esquire.'"

"Waal, jest put mine down 'Hello Tom Phillips, Esquah.'"—Atlanta Journal.

THE TERMS OF UNITY.

"Two souls with but a single thought."
The poem says, nor errs—
His thought is all of her, you see,
And so, likewise, is hers.
—Chicago News.

IN THE CHEMISTRY LECTURE.

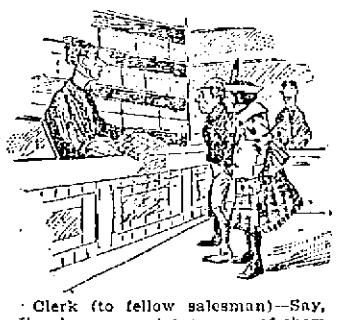
Professor—What happens to gold when it is exposed to the air?

Student (after long reflection)—It's stolen.—Fliegende Blatter.

TAKE CARE! BEWARE!

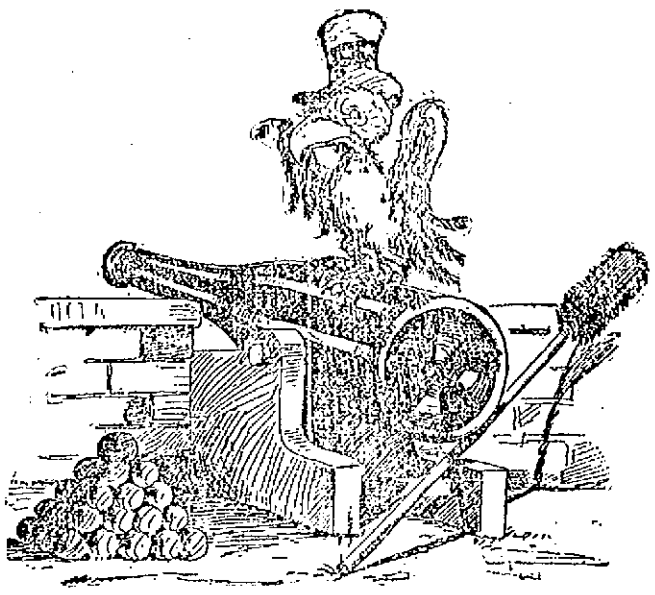
Very few girls who look coyly out of the corner of their eyes at the men are good housekeepers.—Atchison Globe.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.

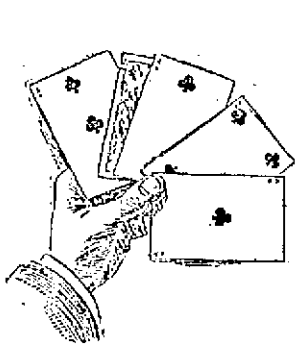


Clerk (to fellow salesman)—Say, Jim, have we got any more of them 29 cent diamond engagement rings?—New York Journal.

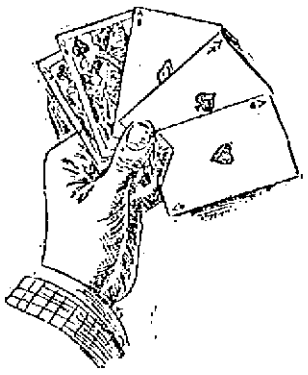
"A LARGE COLD BOTTLE AND A SMALL HOT BIRD."



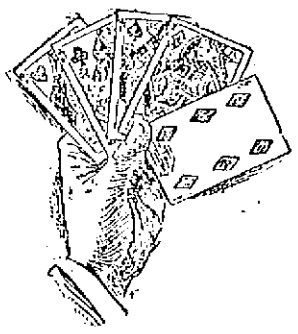
SCENERY ENJOYED BY BASEBALL PLAYERS.



NEAR HORSESHOE BEND ON THE PENNSYLVANIA.



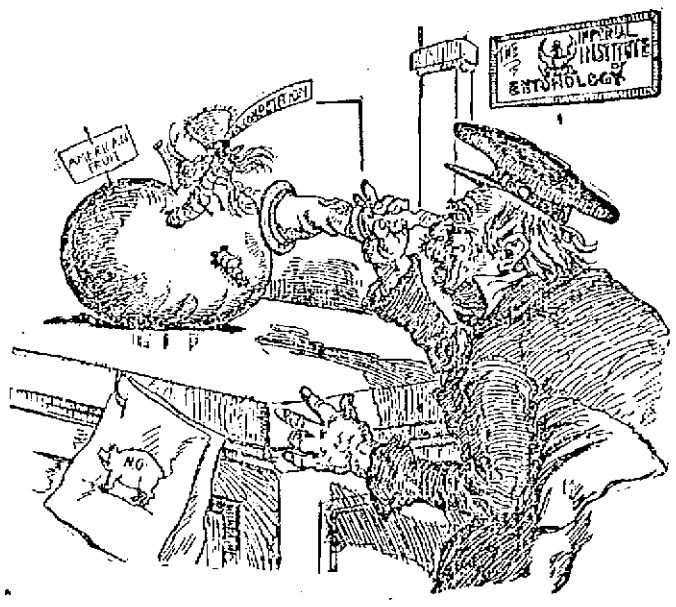
SCENERY ON THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEAR NIAGARA.



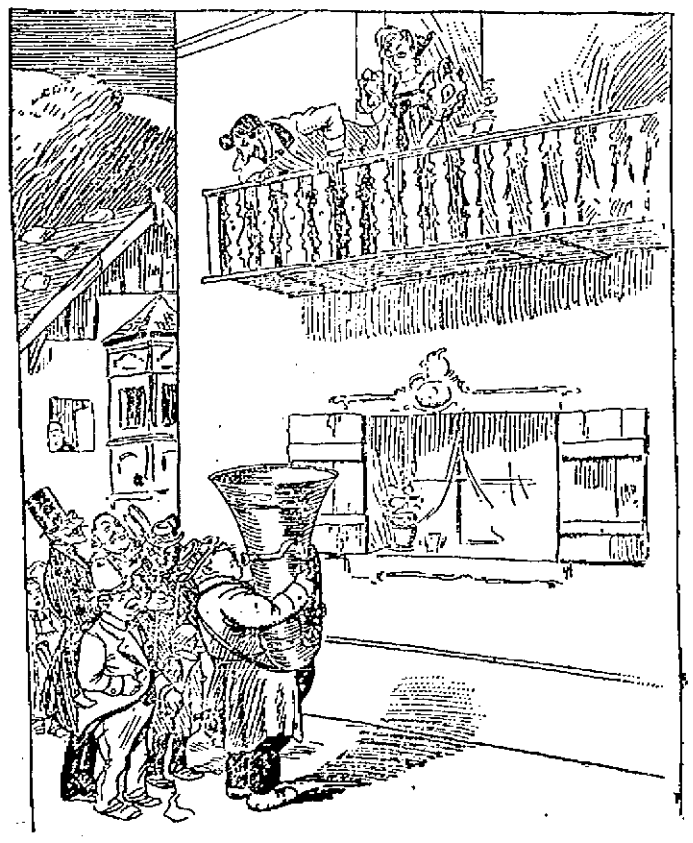
VIEW NEAR HARPER'S FERRY ON THE B. AND O.

Among the envious workaday mortals are thousands who sigh and wish they had the lot of the ball player. "They get to travel so much and to see so much of the country and so much beautiful scenery." Truly the veteran leaguer has seen much. Just think of the magnificent scenes the Colts looked upon last year alone. The cuts show some of the scenes they witnessed. One of these scenes, though, might cost a month's salary.

"SEEIN THINGS" IN GERMANY.



LOST AT THE SERENADE; OR, WHAT HAPPENED TO EDWARD.



"THANK YOU, GENTLEMEN, FOR YOUR SERENADE."

"OH, HEAVENS! WHERE IS MY DEAR EDWARD?"

"HERE YOUR DEAR EDWARD COMES!"

ERICSSON'S MONITOR.

A New Story of the Famous Craft.

SECRETS OF HER BUILDING.

How Professor MacCord, Once a Draftsman Under Ericsson, Changed the Plans of the Queer Little Ironclad.

[Copyright, 1898.]

When Senator Chandler of New Hampshire recently presented a memorial from the late Admiral Worden in the United States senate, he briefly rehearsed the facts of the famous duel between the Monitor and the Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The senator said that the memorial had been prepared by Admiral Worden for the benefit of those who had served under him on the Monitor, but that the admiral had decided not to present it, fearing that such an action might be construed into a desire for personal benefit.

Besides mentioning the duel as one of the foremost events in the history of our late war, Senator Chandler also spoke of the influence that the meeting of the two ironclads had exerted on the building of modern navies. In consequence of that duel wooden ships gave place to those built of iron for purposes of warfare.

There is probably no story that has been oftener retold than the building of the Monitor. But there were minor mishaps, incidences, that have never been mentioned, and without which the story itself is not complete. For example, though it is generally known that an early trial trip of the Monitor proved a failure, the exact causes of this failure have been but imperfectly touched upon, while the scenes that took place alongside the unpainted black hull have been left almost wholly unmentioned.

Without a doubt there is not another in this country better qualified to treat of this subject than Professor C. W. MacCord, who was at the time a draftsman at the Continental Iron works and who in later years became one of the few of Ericsson's chosen friends. The professor was one of the builders of the famous naval war machine, and it is directly on his statements that this article is founded.

The Monitor, for obvious reasons, had been built with as much secrecy as possible, and this (a few of the particulars having leaked out) served to whet public curiosity to fever heat. So contrary was the design of the Monitor to everything that was supposed to be "shipshape" and so overweighted appeared the vessel that many expected to see her sliding down her ways and to the bottom of the East river. The final preparations were pushed with utmost vigor once the engines had been reported in working order, and on a gloomy winter's morning the formal trial trip was begun.

Judging by the newspaper reports of this trial, it was a hopeless failure. The captain was called an "incapable schemer," and he was severely reproved for wasting the country's resources. An article giving the details of the trial trip and headed "Ericsson's Folly" appeared in a newspaper.

Meanwhile it must be admitted that the battery behaved far differently from what its designer had intended. The motive engines proved out of adjustment and the steering gear required excessive power, so that between the two the vessel was utterly unmanageable and had to be towed back to its starting point.

Then an incident took place which shows the confidence which the great inventor reposed in the ability of his subordinates. At the request of Ericsson young MacCord brought the drawings of a certain part of the machinery wherein was supposed to lie the defect. The captain had never before examined these drawings, so that it was with misgivings that the draftsman appeared to have his work looked over.

After consideration MacCord was ordered to draw new plans. Having done so, he appeared before Ericsson in order to have them examined. But the captain would not look over the work.

"You are sure it is right now? Very well, then, go ahead," he directed, and so correct proved the duplicate drawing that on comparison both tracings might have been made from the same original plan. Exactly what the trouble was with the engines has never been discovered; perhaps an error on the part of a chief engineer, who throughout the building of the Monitor caused considerable delay owing to incompetency, and who may have found it possible to remedy an error without the knowledge reaching higher quarters. At any rate, without any appreciable alteration by order of Ericsson, the engines mysteriously became efficient.

But there remained still the defective rudder. Somehow, it is not known from what quarter, Ericsson heard a rumor that it was the intention of the naval authorities to put the vessel in drydock so as to fit a new rudder. On hearing this news the captain's brow darkened. The blood rushed to his face, and with the full volume of his powerful voice he swore a mighty oath.

"The Monitor is mine, and I say it shall not be done!" And in these words perhaps lay the salvation of the Union. "Put in a new rudder! They'd waste a month doing that. I'll have her in working order in three days." In less than the time specified the alterations had been made, and from that time on the vessel was in perfect working order. Within a month the battle in Hampton Roads had been won and, considering the dash of those stirring times, belonged to ancient history.

Considering how precious was each hour, it may be well understood why a proposition to delay the completion of the vessel by docking should be sufficient to arouse the indignation and disgust of the eminent inventor. Besides, the vessel had not yet been paid for and was therefore fully in the possession of Captain Ericsson, who said in truth, "The Monitor is mine." Here also is an instance toward which we may not revert with satisfaction. The conditions for accepting the Monitor imposed by a great government on a great designer are, fortunately, unparalleled in our history. At a figure allowing but little over the cost of construction the government agreed to accept the ship "providing it prove impregnable under the guns of the enemy at the shortest range." In short, while the government was willing to gain everything, the risk was to be taken by the builder.

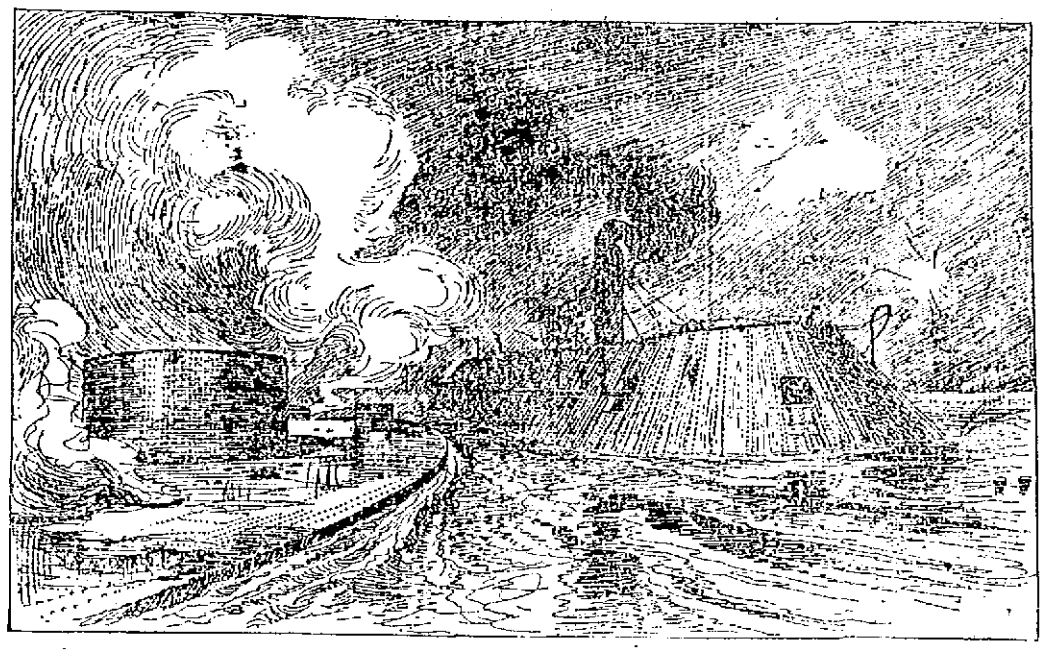
In the matter of suitable armament Ericsson was made to conform to his original plans. He had intended to mount a pair of 15-inch guns, but such not being procurable in time the largest available 11-inch guns were substituted.

From these guns only shells, with a service charge of 15 pounds of powder, were discharged during the fight. Against the shells the armor of the Merrimac was just about proof. Ericsson, foreseeing this possibility, had provided wrought iron solid shot to be fired with a greater charge of powder, but not a solid shot was used during the engagement, though this was not the fault of either the officers or the crew of the Monitor. That the judgment of Ericsson against that of certain government officials was correct was proved later on when the guns were tested under an increased charge of powder.

"Had the government been able to furnish heavier guns," said Professor MacCord, "or had its officials been willing to sanction the heavier charges, there is little doubt that the Merrimac, instead of withdrawing from the contest, would have been quickly sent to keep company with her victims."

So certain was Ericsson that the means provided were sufficient for the purpose that he was never able to regard the actual result with unalloyed pleasure.

After the Monitor had proved her value as a fighter there yet remained open the all important question of seaworthiness. Ericsson sat down and planned another monitor. Under the care of an escort the latest representative of the new type of battleship was sent to sea. Not very long after the departure of the pair both passed through the trial of a storm of unusual violence. When the vessels returned the monitor was towing her disabled convoy into port. A. W. ROLKER.



THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote on His Dignity.

INCIDENTS AT WASHINGTON.

Snow on the Sidewalks of the British Embassy and Why It Was Not Removed. Strange Ways of Foreign Ministers.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Washington, March 2.—The affectation of a superior virtue by the British authorities over the case of two young attaches of the American embassy who claimed "diplomatic privileges" when arrested for violating an ordinance in a London suburb has created mild amusement in Washington. These young men rode their bicycles on the sidewalk, and when arrested they appealed to the American embassador for protection from prosecution. Mr. Hay applied to the foreign office, and the prosecution of the young men was stopped. But the authorities expressed a mild surprise that the culprits had not taken their punishment, since no diplomatic question was involved, and they were clearly in the wrong.

The residents on Nineteenth street, in the vicinity of Dupont circle, are considering the advisability of having this opinion of the foreign office framed and sending a copy of it to Sir Julian Pauncefote. The British embassador ought to know what his government thinks of a man who shirks his duties as a resident by pleading diplomatic privileges. Possibly English sentiment would make Sir Julian see the necessity for cleaning the snow from the sidewalk on the Nineteenth street front of the embassy.

There is a local regulation in Washington requiring all owners of improved property to keep the sidewalks abutting on the property clean and free from snow. The British government owns a valuable piece of ground bounded by Nineteenth street, N street and Connecticut avenue. The embassy building faces Connecticut avenue. Sir Julian does not use Nineteenth street. Therefore Sir Julian declines to keep his sidewalk on Nineteenth street clean, and the persons who do use Nineteenth street, which is a fashionable thoroughfare, must wade through snow ankle deep when passing Sir Julian's preserves. I saw the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt disporting himself on snowshoes there one day; but few Washingtonians own snowshoes or know how to use them.

The district authorities once asked Sir Julian politely to clear away the snow. He did not comply with the request, and nothing can be done about the matter.

When the late Senator Van Wyck lived in the house on Massachusetts avenue and Eighteenth street which he owned, one of the legations was near by. A member of the legation owned a dog that howled and moaned all through the night. The senator complained to the District authorities. It was of no use. No law could reach the legation or any of its attaches. The dog continued to howl and the neighbors to use profane language until some one raised an international war by poisoning the dog.

It was a chancellor of the German legation some years ago who showed his contempt for the American people by hanging his clothing in the front yard on drying day. The legation building was on a popular thoroughfare. The chancellor's underwear flapped in the face of tout le monde, to the great scandal of the neighbors. There is a District regulation which prohibits the hanging of one's wash in view of the street. The authorities quietly intimated to the chancellor that the display ought to be abated. The chancellor replied by hanging out a fresh assortment of underwear.

That was in the day when no one who was not a "von" was recognized as living on the same planet as the German minister. Times have changed at the German embassy, and a few days ago the embassador received and entertained representatives of all the "vereins" and "bunds" in Washington, together with the Von Seckendorffs and the other German aristocrats.

Crowing fowls and other nuisances have been kept by the diplomats in Washington, and their neighbors have always been without recourse. But maintaining a nuisance is not the limit of diplomatic privilege. The young attaches have a merry way of setting the laws at defiance. Many of these attaches, especially those from some of the Latin republics, are the dissolute sons of wealthy men who have been sent here less on the business of their government than to have a good time. They have it. One of their favorite diversions is to make a sortie on an unsavory quarter of the capital and break windows. They break cab windows, store windows—anything of glass. The guardians of the law round them up and take them to the police station. With silk hats tilted back on their disheveled heads they stand at the bar and present their cards to the sergeant in charge. He knows them. It is all that his place is worth to lay a finger on one of them. So he argues with them.

"Now, gentlemen, go home peaceably," he says. "It's pretty late, and you've had a good time. Suppose you let the cabman drive you home."

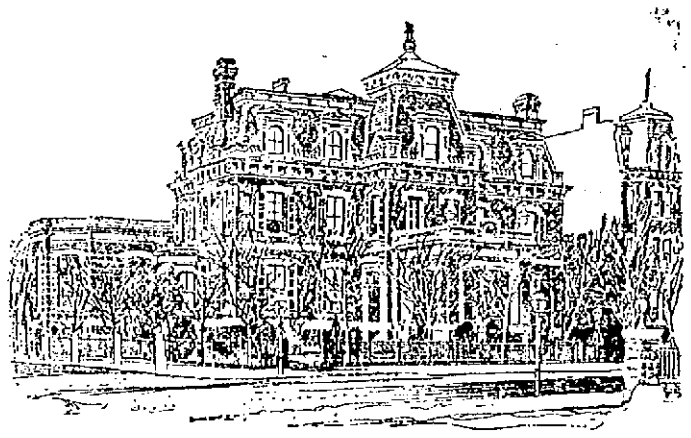
If they are in a good humor they consent and noisily troop out to the cabs in which they were driven to the station. If they are ugly there is nothing to be done but let them have their fling. If they want to tear up the car tracks on Pennsylvania avenue there is no one who has a right to arrest them. All that the sergeant can do is to report the matter to his superiors; they can call it to the attention of the state department, and the secretary of state can intimate to the minister or embassador whose subordinate committed the offense that his spirits must be subdued.

One other recourse the state department has when a legation attache makes himself offensive to the local authorities. If his sins are serious the secretary of state, through our embassador or minister, notifies his home government that his presence here is not desired. That results in his instant recall. No government will keep an unwelcome representative at the capital of another nation. The whole affair is conducted so quietly that no one outside diplomatic circles ever hears of it. The young man is recalled suddenly by his government. He goes away. His friends may miss him, but the pleasant relations of the legation and the state department are unruffled.

In other cities than Washington the "diplomatic privilege" is not so potent. When the Turkish consul at Boston was accused of swindling two men out of the better part of their fortune he was arrested at New York and imprisoned in the Tombs. The attorney invoked the interference of the state department, and undoubtedly he would have been released if the Turkish minister had backed up the demand. But the Turkish minister refused to interfere, and the consul was taken back to Boston, tried and committed. At another time the attache of a European legation was arrested in New York for insulting a woman on the street. His attorney raised the question of privilege, but a hard headed judge took the chance of fining him, and no international difficulties resulted.

Not only are the legation people free to raise Cain whenever they please, but they cannot be compelled to pay their bills. A great many tradesmen here have accounts with young attaches of legations which will never be paid. A florist on Fourteenth street adopted a novel plan to collect a bill against one of these men. The foreigner had been paying court to a rich American girl. He sent her flowers regularly and was assiduous in his devotion to her. The florist from whom he ordered the flowers waited until the bill amounted to a large sum and then started to collect it. He sent it to the young man. He sent it to the legation. He sent it to the minister. When all else had failed, he sent the bill to the young lady who had received the flowers, with a note of explanation. Her father paid the bill and probably ordered the young man out of his house—a rather disastrous conclusion to his speculation.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.



BRITISH LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

BOATSWAIN FRANCIS E. LARKIN.

A Brahman and His Teeth.

When the Brahman cleans his teeth, he must use a small twig cut from one of a number of certain trees, and before he cuts it he must make his act known to the gods of the woods.

He must not indulge in this cleanly habit every day. He must abstain on the 6th, the 8th, the 9th, the 11th, the 15th and the last day of the moon, on the days of new and full moon, on the Tuesday in every week, on the day of the constellation under which he was born, on the day of the week and on the day of the month which correspond with those of his birth, at an eclipse, at the conjunction of the planets, at the equinoxes and other unlucky epochs, and also on the anniversary of the death of his father or mother.

Any one who cleans his teeth with his bit of stick on any of the above mentioned days will have hell as his portion.

Dwelling in flats is making great headway in London, especially in the west end, but many persons are averse to being known as residents of such. Landlords advertise them as "mansions built in stories."

C. HELM, CARPENTER OF THE MAINE.

GEORGE E. WILBUR.

BERNARD ALBERT HENNEKES.

ELDON H. MERO, CHIEF MACHINIST.

WILLIAM J. HORN.

GUS. CORDING.

JOHN H. SHILLINTON.

THOMAS H. COLD.

W. H. GORMAN, SEAMAN.

HENRY AUCHENBACH, FIREMAN.

W. L. HOUGH.

GEORGE D. FAUBEL.

IN MEMORY OF THE DEAD HEROES OF THE MAINE.

Not an epaulet they wore, not a braid of gold they bore when at sea or on the shore. For their wealth of brawn and brain, small their gain;
But the nation drops a tear, and the nation gives a cheer for the tars who knew no fear, for the able seamen slain on the Maine!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership existing prior to the eighteenth day of April, A. D., 1896, between J. M. Bissonette and Joseph Gaudette under the firm name of Bissonette & Co., was on that date dissolved by mutual consent and agreement. Said Bissonette was thereby authorized to settle the affairs of the firm and to continue the business thereafter under the said firm name of Bissonette & Co.

—J. M. Bissonette.
Joseph Gaudette.

SLEIGHS

For sale cheap. Pung and traverse runner. J. H. Barry, 49 Market street.

ENAMELLED DISH PANS WITH TEA.

Big size grey enameled dish pans given away with a pound of our 60c. Tea. Come quick. Dickens Bros., the Big Tea Dealers, 65 Merrimack street.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Diamonds, watches, jewelry, cheap. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Pevey now has ready for delivery the Rochester Brewing company's genuine Bock Beer.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

The best of coal, carefully screened and delivered in bags, can be purchased of W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

Leave your watch, jewelry, and clock with Legault & Co. for repairs. They do it better and charge less than the others.

The American Watch Repairing company, formerly at 23 Prescott street, has removed to 96 Middlesex street, next to the I.O.O.F. building.

Thomas P. Boulger's shoe store is attracting considerable attention just now. Mr. Boulger has had placed in front of his store several attractive Klondike signs and the prices quoted on them are certainly low enough to invite patronage. Mr. Boulger said the reason he painted them that particular color was to indicate that the people could either save gold or silver by buying their footwear at his store. Read his ad in this paper and when you feel like purchasing shoes, call at the White shoe store on Central street where you will surely find the prices all right and the shoes also.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A party of merry young people gathered at the home of Representative W. A. Lang in Chelmsford street Thursday evening to assist his son, William A., Jr., in celebrating his 14th birthday. The young people had a delightful time with games and various amusements, and there were songs and recitations and instrumental music by Miss Gladys Reed, and Miss Grace Carll and Mr. Lang gave a graphaphone exhibition.

LINCOLN DRUM CORPS.

The Lincoln Fife and Drum Corps gave a concert and ball in Good Templars' hall in Gorham street last night. On the concert programme were several selections by the corp, Frank Harrison, leader; and individual numbers on several instruments by Arthur Moore, George Baxter, Frank Harrington, James Bell, William Gilmore and John McCann. Boxes of food were auctioned off for supper and following this was general dancing for an hour or more. The committee were: Leonard Richardson, Arthur Willman, Frank Brault and George Baxter.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

Prof. Iatros spoke yesterday afternoon before the Friday club, on "Dante's Inferno." The epoch in which Dante lived and the effect of the chaotic political state of Italy and Europe upon his life, were first spoken of. His political life belongs to history, but it was the last thing that would preserve his great name to posterity. He saw his home plundered and himself exiled from the city where he was born and where he lived. What saved Dante was Beatrice, the lady of his thoughts, and that led to the writing of the Inferno.

The subject for the next meeting is Oliver Wendell Holmes, by Miss Russell.

APPLETON MILLS

WORK OF REORGANIZING PROGRESSING SLOWLY.

The work of re-organizing the Appleton company to put it upon a paying basis is going on slowly, but with good business judgment.

Alexander G. Cumnock has assumed the active control of the corporation as treasurer, and is spending part of his time in Boston and the remainder in Lowell, in its interest.

It will be necessary for the present, at least, to retain an office in Boston. That occupied by Louis Robeson, the late treasurer, has been given up, and Room 18 taken at No. 40 Water street.

At present the company is largely manufacturing yarns. What the future product of the mills will be must depend somewhat upon the market, but it is understood that the policy will be to manufacture goods that will sell.

No changes have yet been made in the management within the mills and there are no indications of any at present.

The directors have the power to sell real estate belonging to the company if they deem it expedient. The only proposition to dispose of any property now is to sell the agent's house in Highland street, formerly occupied by Charles H. Richardson.

Under some circumstances the treasurer living in Lowell, would have the house, but Mr. Cumnock owns his own residence and the company now has no agent.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK. ST.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Branch Street Tabernacle—Rev. O. E. Mallory. Morning—"Gospel for All Lands." Communion at noon. Women's quarterly missionary meeting at 6.30.

Fifth Street Baptist, Rev. H. W. O. Millington. Morning—"The Presence and Power of God." Evening, "Christian Womanhood—A Modern Example."

First Baptist—Rev. Smith T. Ford. Morning—"Your way and Mine." Evening, "Address by Miss E. K. Price of Chicago, international secretary of the Y.W.C.A. Reception of members and communion follow morning service.

Worthen Street Baptist—Rev Bowley Green. Morning—"Divine Companionship." Evening, "This One Thing I Do."

Chelmsford Street Free Baptist—Rev. H. Lockhart. Morning—"What is Gain?" Evening, illustrated Sermon, followed by communion.

Mt. Vernon Free Baptist—Rev. O. H. Denney. Morning—"Behold the Man." Evening, "The Anchor of Titus, a Comrade of the Cross."

Paige Street Free Baptist—Rev. A. E. Wilson. Rev. S. S. Frost will preach morning and evening.

First Congregational—Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D. Morning—"The Lord's Prayer—Petitions pertaining to the Coming of the Lord's Kingdom;" communion. Evening, "War With Spain. Have we Just Cause?"

First Trinitarian—Rev. George F. Kenngott. Morning—"A Love Feast," followed by communion and the reception of members. Evening, "The Reality of Christ. Anniversary Service.

Highland Congregational—Rev. C. L. Merriam. Morning—"Isaiah's Second Appeal to the King." Evening, Address by Dr. Julia Plummer of Boston; communion and reception of members.

Kirk Street—Rev. W. A. Bartlett. Morning—Communion and Reception of members. Evening, Address by Miss Harriet Taylor of Chicago, "What is Being Done for Young Women in Our Cities."

John Street—Rev. George H. Johnson. Morning—"Consecration." Evening, "Going to Jerusalem," illustrated with stereopticon.

Pawtucket—Rev. Willis D. Leland. Morning—"Neglecting Salvation." Evening, "A Sure Place."

Central M. E.—Rev. C. M. Hall. Morning—Sacrament and other ordinances. French service with preaching by Rev. J. H. Paradis at 5.30. Evangelistic service at 6.30.

Highland M. E.—Rev. Dr. James Mudge. Morning—"Plausible perversions, or the Sneering Truth and the Lying Prayer." Evening, Communion.

St. Paul's M. E. — Rev. Dr. F. K. Stratton. Morning—"The Affinities of this World Continued in the Next," the first of a series. Evening, Address by Miss Susan C. Eastman of Moody's school at Northfield.

Centralville M. E.—Rev. G. N. Dorr. Morning, "The Lord's Supper." Evening, "The Commandments, The First Table."

Worthen Street M. E.—Rev. Dr. E. T. Curnick. Morning—"Christ's Sixth Utterance From the Cross." Evening, Address by Miss Cora N. Crosby of Boston, state secretary of the Y.W.C.A.

Berean Primitive Methodist—Rev. S. Darlington. Morning—"Peace"; communion. Evening, "What Does War Mean?"

First Primitive Methodist—Rev. N. W. Matthews. Morning—Communion and reception of members. Evening, "Extremes Forcibly Contrasted."

First Presbyterian—Rev. J. J. McFaddin of Newburyport will preach morning and evening.

First Unitarian—Rev. C. T. Billings. Morning—"The Communion Service." Evening, "The Meaning of Lent."

Free Church—Rev. George Wright. Morning—"The Power that Makes Things Go."

First Universalist—Rev. C. E. Fisher. Morning—"Destroyed in the Midst of the Sea." Evening, Young people's meeting, with short sermon by pastor.

Grace Universalist—Rev. R. A. Greene. Morning—"Jesus and the Sword." Communion at noon.

Middlesex Chapel—Rev. E. R. Caswell. Morning—"The Sign of His Coming." Evening, "The Promise of the Spirit."

LOWELL PUBLIC MARKET.

S. P. Pike, the hustling meat and provision dealer, is making what seems to be the greatest effort of his life to supply the people of this city with everything that is used in making a complete dinner table. In going through the establishment I must admit that I was wonderfully surprised with the immensity of it. I saw a number of clerks in the different departments busily engaged but the clerk in the fish department (yesterday being Friday) seemed to get the most generous share of the patronage. Mr Pike told me that in that one branch alone of his business he sold nearly two tons of fish a week, which is an enormous amount. The meat department had the finest display I have witnessed for a long time. There were tons of fresh and salt meats, pork, poultry, and game, at prices that astonished me when compared with the prices asked and obtained at some other markets. There is no use attempting to dispute the fact that Mr. Pike can excel them all. His vegetable department is something grand. Here you can find all the truck of a midsummer garden, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, dandelions fresh and green from the garden, and onions from Bermuda and Spain. In the grocery department, Mr. Pike displays on his counters a variety of different canned goods which he has marked without reserve or limit three cans for a quarter. Some of the cans were opened and the contents exposed in dishes that looked very tempting and palatable. These prices are lower than was ever quoted in the city before and Mr. Pike believes that when the people are acquainted with the fact they won't be slow in purchasing these goods. There were oranges enough to make an exhibit of a first class fruit store selling three dozen for a quarter. But what caused me to smile was when I saw the cases of eggs—seventy-four eggs for a dollar. He is displaying imported fruits, raisins, apricots, etc. Five pounds of these imported fruits make excellent sauce or preserve and the price is certainly very low. These prices may not prevail very long, but Mr. Pike seems to have a spasmodic spell of ripping and tearing former prices to pieces. While his men are swinging the carving knife and cleaver, he is using the paint pot and reducing everything in his establishment below cost. People reading this tale need not take our word for it, but they certainly should take the trouble of reading the advertisement and calling at the Public Market on Prescott street.

Put Your Finger on Your Pulse

You feel the blood rushing along.

But what kind of blood? That is the question.

Is it pure blood or impure blood?

If the blood is impure then you are weak and languid; your appetite is poor and your digestion is weak. You cannot sleep well and the morning finds you unprepared for the work of the day. Your cheeks are pale and your complexion is sallow. You are troubled with pimples, boils, or some eruption of the skin. Why not purify your blood?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will do it. Take it a few days and then put your finger on your pulse again. You can feel the difference. It is stronger and your circulation better. Send for our book on Impure Blood.

If you are bilious, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla. They cure constipation also.

Write to our Doctors.
Write them freely all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost.
Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

TAX REDUCTION

ASKED FOR BY TREMONT & SUFFOLK MILLS.

The assessors at a meeting yesterday heard Agent Thomas and Counsel Frank E. Dunbar on their petition for a reduction in the valuation set on the Tremont & Suffolk property in 1895, 1896 and 1897. They asked for a reduction of $141,000 from the 1895 assessment, instead of $50,000; for 1896, they ask a reduction of $100,000 and for 1897, they ask a reduction of $600,000.

The assessors insisted that the petitioners should particularize in writing, instead of demanding lump sum reduction, so that the matter could be investigated intelligently.

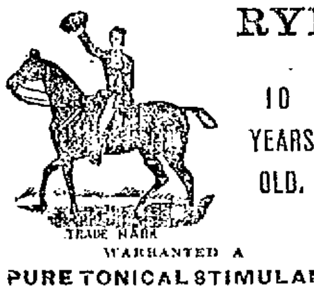
Mr. Dunbar agreed to submit in writing the reductions that should be made on machinery, land, and on buildings.

The corporation representatives would like to have the valuation set at a figure not over $1,600,000 whereas the assessors say that a fair estimation of the value is over $2,100,000.

During the hearing, it was suggested to Mr. Dunbar that if commercial conditions were such that there was reasonable ground for corporations asking reduction of one-third of the assessed valuation, the merchants of Lowell should be entitled to the same consideration and also every property owner.

Mr. Dunbar agreed that the argument was sound, and said that in his opinion the taxes should be reduced.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE



10 YEARS OLD.

TRADE MARK

WARRANTED A PURE TONICAL STIMULANT

The American Gentleman's Whiskey

E. A. McQUADE, Local Agent.

New Spring Goods

From the famous house of E. H. Van Ingen & Co., New York and London, are now ready, in confined Novelties, variety, excellence and style it is unexcelled.

LOUIS ALEXANDER

Formerly of 5th Avenue, New York.
IMPORTER and TAILOR.
45 Central Street.

OPERA HOUSE

Grand Concert

In Aid of the

NEW BEDFORD STRIKERS.

Under the auspices of the TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL,

SUNDAY EVENING, March 6.

Tickets 50c. and 25c.

Tickets can be obtained at Box Office, or from any officer of the Labor Unions.

STOVER'S STRIKE

Employers Have a Grievance Against Y.M.C.A.

CLAIMING THAT IT IS WORKING AGAINST THEM.

By Sending Men There for Work.

The strikers of Stover's shoe shop have a grievance against the Young Men's Christian association of this city, according to their statement to a reporter, backed up by a statement of a man who furnished them with the knowledge of it.

They claim that the Y.M.C.A. even though it may be acting with no baneful intent, is interfering with their progress in their battle of their rights by sending men to Stovers for work, while the strike is yet on. The believe cluding itself, any good, by taking a that the Y.M.C.A. is doing no one, in hand in trouble between Mr. Stover and his employes.

The trouble grew out of an application by a young man at the association building for work. The young man in question informed a Sun reporter that he had just been discharged from the Homeopathic hospital in Washington and had come to Lowell in search of employment, being a shoemaker by trade. Appreciating the efforts of the Y.M.C.A. of the country in furthering the interests of young men, he says he applied at the Hurd street building on Friday for work.

According to his story, he was asked and upon replying that shoemaking was his trade, he was given a letter a letter to a boss in Stover's shoe shop and told to present it and get work.

With the letter in his pocket, he started for Stovers, and he says as he neared the shop, he was somewhat surprised to see groups of men and women loitering about the place and who looked strangely at him as he entered.

He presented his letter from the Y.M.C.A. to the proper party who called a third man and the two, after asking him a few questions regarding his knowledge of the business offered him the job of boss of the stock finishing department at $15 a week.

The appearance of the place and the manner in which he was employed, he says, made him suspicious and he then asked if there was any trouble or strike in the shop being a union man. He was informed negatively, so he claims, but seeing officers in the shop, he concluded that all was not right and though "broke" and not in the best of health, as he stated, he declined the position.

The day after he started out again to look for work, and falling in with three men asked them if he could get a job in a shoe shop. One of the men, he claims, told him to go to Stovers, whereupon the other two, calling him aside, informed him that a strike was in progress there and that he had better see some of the strikers. They took him to one of the latter and to him the Washington man told his story. The striker was not inclined to believe him, and together they went to the Y.M.C.A. rooms where the striker claims he also received a note addressed to the same boss, which read: "The bearer says he knows something of the business. He is a stranger to me and I know nothing about him. He is looking for work."

The strikers, therefore, are of the opinion that the Y.M.C.A. by sending men who say they "know something about the business" to Stovers, are assisting in defeating their fight for their rights.

The Y.M.C.A., however, was probably more desirous of putting a deserving man to work, than to help defeat the strikers, and possibly did not realize that feature of the action in so doing.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NEW COLONEL

LIEUT. COLONEL WOODWARD ELECTED IN THE SIXTH.

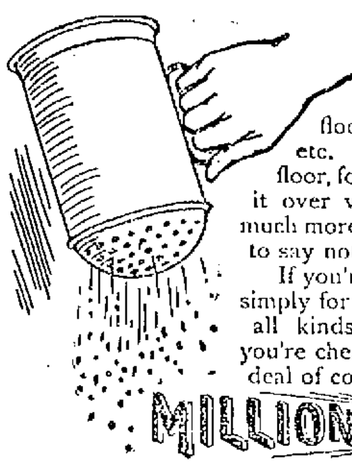
It is now Colonel Woodward of the Sixth Regiment.

At a meeting of the officers of the Sixth Regiment, M.V.M., at the First Brigade quarters in Boston, yesterday Captain Woodward of Wakefield, lieutenant colonel of the regiment of the regiment, was unanimously chosen colonel to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier General Henry Parsons. There were 30 officers present, including 0 from this city, Captain Carr of Company G, Captain Greig of Company C, and Lieutenants Fairweather and Howard of Company G, and Lieutenants Swift and Livingston of Company C. Major George H. Chaffin of Southbridge, of whom mention has been made as a possible successor of Colonel Parsons, was elected lieutenant colonel, the vacant majority being filled by the lection of Captain George H. Priest of B Company of Fitchburg.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

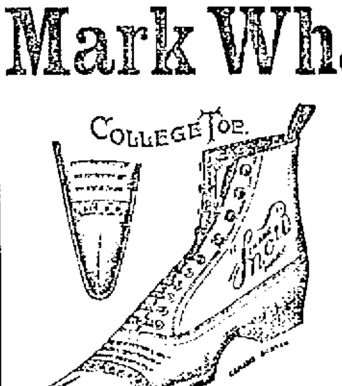
Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one sure cure. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail.



A good idea is to keep some Pearline in a sifter, ready to use for floor-washing, dish-washing, etc., etc. You sprinkle a little over the floor, for instance, and then just wash it over with a wet cloth. See how much more convenient to use than soap, to say nothing of the easier work! If you're buying and using Pearline simply for washing clothes, and not for all kinds of washing and cleaning, you're cheating yourself out of a great deal of comfort and economy. 547

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

Mark What We Say



The line of High Grade Shoes for Ladies', Men, Misses', Boys' and Children that we carry

IS UNEXCELLED

They combine all the excellence of the shoemaking art, as to style and finish—Look well and wear well. Thousands of our customers say they save 25 cents on every dollars' worth of Shoes bought here.

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49 to 59 Central St.

EVERYBODY IS SEEKING MORE LIGHT.

OUR 59c. INCANDESCENT GAS LAMP

gives three times the light and burns only half the gas by actual test that the common burners give.

59c —INCANDESCENT LIGHT— 59c

THE THOMPSON HARDWARE COMPANY

254-260 MERRIMACK STREET.

We Believe

The Misses' Dresses, 6 to 14 years of age, which we are to sell today and while they last at 49c each for any size, are actually worth $1.00 if you bought the material and had them made in your own home. We have no disposition to try to humbug or deceive you in this matter. So if you will kindly come at once and select what dresses you think you will need for any miss from 6 to 14, we will be glad to give you our best attention and a large lot to choose from. Yours truly,

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

There will be on sale today and while they last nearly 200 other styles and materials of Misses' Dresses ranging in price from $1 up to $1.95 each, and it won't take you long to see them. The ladies' extra $1.50 and $1.75 Percale Wrappers at 99c., and those usually sold at $1.25 at only 78c. are in this department.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER 10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

SPECIAL SALE OF

New Spring Dress Goods

178 pieces purchased direct from the mills. All subject to slight manufacturers' imperfections near the selvage.

They embrace the new fancy weaves in all the choice desirable shades. Every piece being double width, pure wool and thoroughly shrunk.

The imperfections are very slight and in many instances hardly noticeable. Their intrinsic value being almost equal to absolutely perfect goods which sell in the market at $1 per yard.

They are now on exhibition in one of our large windows, Palmer street, and will be placed on sale on

MONDAY MORNING NEXT

MARCH 7TH, AT ONLY

49c. Per Yard

We consider this a bargain well worth the immediate attention of every lady.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

BOOKS AT BARGAIN PRICES

Our Annual Clearance Sale of Books will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 23d, and will continue for one week. Our entire stock to be marked regardless of cost.

LAWLER, FASHIONABLE STATIONER AND BOOKSELLER,

79 MERRIMACK and 15 JOHN STREETS.

TELEPHONE, 353-4.